TERMS: The Principia

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Our object, by this publication, is to promote pure religion, sound morals Christian reforms; the abolition of slaveholding, caste, the rum-traffic, and kindred crimes—the application of Christian principles to all the relations, duties, business arrangements, and aims of life—to the individual, the family, the Charch, the State, the Nation—to the work of converting the world to God, restoring the common brotherhood of man, and endering Society the type of heaven. Our text book is the solid to go a standard, the Drivine law our expedience. endering Society the visual state of the standard, the Divine law; our expediency, obedince; our plan, the Gospel; our trust the Divine promises our panoply, the whole armor of God.

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### The Principia.

For the Principia. PRAYER FOR THE OPPRESSED.

BY MRS. MARIA GOODELL PROST.

The heart truly sanctified by the influences of the Holy Spirit, and brought into harmony with the divine will, is not only attuned to the sweetest strains of love and praise, but is brought into an attitude of desire and expectancy to labor in the moral vineyard, whenever, and wherever there is work to be done. If there dwells in the soul one want that overshadows every other, i is to co-operate with God. The questions that fill the truly regenerate mind, when the tremu lous emotions following the spiritual birth have subsided into the calm and peaceful flow of be still!" have been first spoken to the troubled spirit, are such as these. - What is God's work What does God love? What does God hate What does he wish to remove? what to perpet uate? And further, How does he work; and what are his instrumentalities?

The enlightened Christian, and the intelliger convert are alike awakened and inspired wit zeal by such inquiries. Even the humblest sou who rests satisfied in the divine behest, is led by the Holy Spirit to the delighted contemplation of these inspiring themes, is filled with these cr

The solution of such problems is not difficul when we unfold before our renovated vision, character replete with every virtue; a religion fitting, in exact correspondence, with its clearly defined maxims, its pure principles, its unerring truths, its broad platform of benevolence, th divine hand that dictated its utterance.

When the Saviour first stands revealed to the new-born soul, and its fountains are stirred by the all pervading principle of love, it seems deep, that a world lying in wickedness might be at once, gathered into its bosom, without ex hausting its pure and abundant fulness. Mor beautiful and refreshing still, is the perpetua outcome which evinces a fountain within, ever gushing and welling up, in deeds and sympathies of that disinterested love, which is the basis of all true and genuine Christianity.

Let us look into, and examine, some of the truths which Jesus taught by precept, and then by embodyment into a perfect and model life. There is no confusion here, no inconsistency; all is lucid, simple, yet complete in its adaptation to our individual, and social wants. In opposition to pride we find humility, to vileness, purity, to tice, justice, to cruelty, mercy. No one will deny that these are first principles, and lie at the foundation of Christianity.

Having glanced at them thus briefly, let us next summon the spirit of oppression, and, by a careful analysis, discover if there exists any kindred aims, or if, perchance, between the two, any chords of sympathy may be found, blending their voices in choral harmony?

If there are none, we may reasonably conclude that the institutions are, in their essential natures, antagonistic, and that the overthrow of the one, must conduce, in an important sense, to the maintenance of the other

We may safely assert, of oppression, that it has no more truthful and living illustration, or fitting exponent than in the system of American

Christianity is pure. Does the slave system favor purity? Christianity is just. "Masters, give unto your servants, that which is just and equal.'

Is any element of justice to be found in a servi tude without remuneration? Christianity is love and mercy; slavery is the foulest combination of cruelty and hate that ever cursed the human family. Christianity is based upon benevolence; slavery has its foundation

spirit it fosters in all the parties concerned.

The facts of the slave system are too familia to require more than a passing glance in this connecction. History and romance, prose and poetry, have each contributed to delineate, before the public mind, its prominent features. Viewed in its most favorable light, it reveals only deformity and wretchedness. The effect upon the human passions of the unlimited control of man by his fellow man, has, perhaps, been dwelt upon the least of any of the many prejudicial workings of the system. The temptations to evil in the exercise of unbridled passion, and the cultivation o the most coarse and brutal traits of fallen humanity, are too often illustrated by the scenes of violence and crime, which are peculiar to slave-

There is, perhaps, no more alarming feature than this, affecting, as it already has, our country's laws, and compelling the Christian to withhold the night's shelter, or perchance the "cup of of cold water," from a fellow disciple.

The fighting of the Christian warfare, is contest with creations of poetic fancy, but an array of the forces of the moral world against the powers of darkness. We are called to meet the giant sin, upon the battle field, as he stand forth, in all his hideousness, defying the armies

of the living God. Powerful are his weapons, mighty is his shield. and strong are his hiding places. But the instrumentalities of the Christian are infinitely more potent. The humblest shepherd-boy, who goes forth trusting in his God, is strong in the might

and power of an invincible arm. It is not in wealth, it is not in intellect, or even in eloquence, unsanctified, to meet the demands of this great enterprise. The power of God alone thing is derivable from the history of the past, against, and sinning ones? God only knows which class most needs our fervent supplica-

victims of its power, in debarring them from the privileges of education, citizenship, marriage, property, and the true worship of God, are reasons why prayer should be wielded for its overthrow. But these are not all. The reflex influence upon those engaged both in the domestic system, and in the home and foreign traffic is no less heathenizing, than that exerted upon the sense of right and wrong, no consciousness of tained by Christian principles, as to avow, fear the watchword, and the press, and the lecture-break of the present rebellion.—ED.

# The Principia.

# First Principles in Religion, Morals, Government, and the Economy of Life.

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obligation; at best, but a selfish expediency is the motive power that governs all their actions. Precept can avail little with them, it is not instruction that they need; light is everywhere diffused; their "foolish heart is darkened," they hates oppression. By so praying, we are will not obey the truth. Oh! for a truly Christian spirit with which to breath the sweet words of Jesus, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do." Would the doors of heaven be closed against such a petition, uttered in sim- the spirit of the precious Gospel. ple faith and in the name of Christ? Believe it not; rather believe that the angels before the throne, would smile, as the sceptre of Jehovah swayed in willing response to a request, in har-

ony with the very atmosphere of heaven. Such prayer should be earnest, expectant, means, but relying solely or ... God and his

While slavery exists, our land cannot be thorughly christianized; the blighting, withering curse of an offended God rests upon it. It is a auge and mighty barrier to the work of converting souls.

If the sin of two human beings, by one act of disobedience, is connected with the doom of the entire race of man to a state of perpetual temptation and guilt, how immense must be the contagion of moral and physical disease, resulting from a system filled with a series of disobedient acts, and violating every principle of justice, quity, purity, and truth, that God's word has revealed. Let us pause one moment, and look apon the changed condition of paradise, by one act of disobedience, and we may gather a faint onception of the magnitude of sin, of one sin; and then, glancing at the "sum of all villainies." we may be sure that if there was ever occasion for persevering and perpetual prayer, before the throne of the eternal, it is in view of oppres-

If it be a christian duty to struggle for the conversion of the world, it must be a christian luty to plead the cause of the oppressed. How an the heathen world be converted by instrunentalities filled with corruption and weakness? The religion of our country is not of the type

and character it would be, were it not for this national stain. All our institutions; churches not excepted, are infected by the poisonous in-

The gospel standard is lowered, the doctrines of the cross are diluted or perverted, to meet the lemoralizing tendencies of the age. Christianity at the north, as well as at the south, is corrupted, crippled, and well nigh crushed, by the natural effects of a systematized oppression. Is a religion thus degraded and sickly, calculated to awaken in the heathen mind, a sense of the true'? sion, without the additional prayer for a pure gospel, a religion uncorrupted by the sin of oppression? To give up praying for the oppressed would seem almost to annihilate prayer, altogeth

r, so far reaching are its influence and effects. Thus we see that we have need to pray mos diligently and earnestly, in our own behalf, that we may be saved from the contaminating, pol uting, and soul-destroying vices which grow out of, and connect themselves with national

The life and vitality of our churches is well nigh beaten out, as the voice of prayer is silenced within the precincts of the sanctuary, in connection with this sin, and its numerous scions. The ministers dare make no practical allusions, in the majority of our pulpits, to the sins of injustice elfishness, or any of the foundation principles of Satan's kingdom, lest it should be imagined that they are approaching the forbidden theme. Such watchmen upon the walls of Zion, fearing to declare the whole council of God, and witholding part of the price due to a famishing church, are in a state of bondage that claims our prayerful

owed to pray only in accordance with prescribed in selfishness; and selfishness unmixed is the rules, limited to the circumstances in which they are placed, and not allowed to plead the cause of

> Oh! for grace and patience to labor and pray for such ministers, and such churches! Then may our efforts for the world-wide spread of the

gospel, become more safe and hopeful. There is power in the church yet, to prevail with God, could this incubus upon our fairest hopes be removed, this vantage ground be gained, and the church herself throw off the voke of oppression. It is indeed, in the church of Christ. that we must look for the instrumentality to carry on this work. Satan cannot cast out Satan.

We need a revival in the church, that the pow er of christian example and prayer may be felt, ere this work of overthrowing, and uprooting ophave labored in this work of humanity, putting the church to shame; but they can never carry it forward, to its completion. "This kind cometh

not forth but by prayer and fasting." Unsanctified intellects may work vigorously and may plead with eloquence; yet not a yoke will be lightened, unless the divinely appointed means be employed, to move the arm of the Al

engage in the work, prayerfully, perseveringly, and patiently, then will the victory be won, the enemy overcome, and the way prepared for the spread of the gospel.

How manifold and weighty are the reasons why prayer should be employed for the removal of this evil! First, that the victims of oppression may themselves be brought under christian influences, that the sins which are the natural and spontaneous outgrowths of the system, and cannot be repressed while slavery continues, may is sufficient, and human agencies baptized by his | be removed. Next, that slavedealers and slavespirit are alone competent for the work. If any owners may be convicted of the crime of violating the fundamental principle of the gospel; that it is the truth that "this kind cometh not forth, the heathenized South may be brought into a but by prayer, and fasting." The demon we favorable attitude to learn the alphabet of the would cast out heeds no voice save that of the Christian religion; and be preserved by a gener-Almighty. Who that has the spirit of Jesus can ous salvation, from the judgment which God has restrain the voice of prayer, alike for the sinned threatened to execute upon evil-doers. Again, that our churches, which are suffering from the polluting contaminations of this loathsome moral disease, may be healed, purified and strengthened. for the work of the Lord. That our watchmen may "see eye to eye," and "lift up the voice together," that they may be faithful to teach the that when the claims of the slave were truthful-

We have need to pray that all the agencies slaves themselves. Their sensibilities are blunt- which are employed for the promotion of truth, render the work hazardous, was not then undered, their perceptions of truth impaired, and their such as Sabbath-school societies, tract societies, stood. The church, as a body, were not pre moral distinctions annihilated. They have no missionary societies, may be so fortified and sus- pared for the contest. "Let there be light," was

evil that is corrupting society

An additional reason, or rather an encourage ment for prayer on this subject, is, that God coming more into harmony with His revealed will. The effect of such prayer must be powerfully spiritualizing, upon us, leading us from the narrow circle of selfish and worldly aims, to

The truth, as it is in Jesus, unfolds, too evi lently and beautifully, the doctrines of benevo lence and justice, to be overlooked as a testimo ny of the divine hatred of this form of sin. The raises of the inchined annulate area, in strains of poetic sublimity, the Divine indig-

watchful, attended by diligence in the use of nation and threatenings against the sin of oppression. "Execute judgment in the morning, and deliver him that is spoiled out of the hand of the oppressor, lest my fury go forth like fire, and ourn that none can quench it."-Jer. 21:12.

"Rob not the poor, because he is poor, neither oppress the afflicted in the gate; for the Lord will plead their cause, and spoil the soul of those that spoil them."-Pr. 22:22.

"What doth the Lord require of thee, but do justly, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God."-Mich. 6:8. "Wo unto him that buildeth his house by un

righteousness, and his chambers by wrong, that useth his neighbors' service without wages, and giveth him not for his work."-Jer. 22:13.

We might multiply citations from scriptur o show God's hatred of oppression, and others to prove that He listens to the cries of the oppressed, and that His sympathy is with them. The duty and importance of using every instrumentality, prayer of course included, is forci-

bly taught by these words: "Whoso stoppeth his ears at the cry of the poor, he also shall cry nimself, but shall not be heard."-Prov. 21:18. Is it not now abundantly proved that harmony and sympathy with God, requires that Christians labor in this portion of His moral vineyard?

Can a duty-loving, anxious, inquiring Christian, refuse to pray for the oppressed, in the light of God's plain, unequivocal testimony? We have the mind of God upon the subject, clearly and distinctly revealed; there is no obscurity or chance for mistake, upon this point.

We have now before us to speak more particularly of prayer, as an instrumentality. How insufficient we are, for any great christian undertaking, without God! All our talents, time, influence and wealth, we draw from him. As far as these may subserve the interests of this cause, we are entirely dependent. Let us pray him to give us the means to employ, best calculated to with wisdom to adjust the difficult points that may arise. In truth, the work and the instrumentalities, alike belong to God, and he alone has nower to bless human effort.

The materials for prayer on this subject are inexhaustable, and such prayer is eminently calculated to lift us towards God and heaven. Acceptable prayer for any object, requires that the soul be brought into harmony with God's law and that its loves and hatreds are in unison with the divine will. The will of the suppliant must be so swallowed up in the will of God, that it seeks such objects and such materials as are furnished by the revelations of his truth. The sin of oppression is so manifestly at variance with the law of love, with the requirements of the gospel, and the whole tenor of the Scriptures as to render it preeminently a suitable object. The duty and importance of such prayer, is magnified by the abundance and variety of material, which in its multiform associations, are accumulated Prayer is a God-appointed agency for the remo val of all evil. As an instrumentality, it i always available, and at times, the only safe and

When the Christian's pathway is so hedge about that labor seems impossible, prayer re mains; and often proves more potent than any other agency. God has chosen to be influenced by the petitions of his people, and has placed within our reach the power of prevailing with him. We often fall short of great blessings which God in his abundant grace and fulness stands ready to provide, by the want of a living faith in the efficacy of this instrumentality. As earnest and zealous reformer may fail of accomplishing a worthy and noble end, in consequence of a self-dependent state of heart, a proud ambi tion, or a careless oversight of the heaven-appointed agency of intercession.

There is a poverty and barrenness in the pray ers of many christians, that shows an utter igno rance of the divine character and plans. Such, appear to be entirely destitute of materials for pression can be accomplished. Unbelievers prayer. Their petitions, in the social meetings are filled with repetitions of the name of the Deity, and general expressions or set phrases. that have, by constant use, lost their signification and force. The impenitent turn away, in contempt, from a religion which, if truthfully presented, would win and attract, by its dignity obleness. The sin of oppression affords a kind of material for prayer, well calculated to exhibit he perfections of God, and the beauty and holiness of true religion. The want of object and aim in prayer, is a great source of hindrance to the success of the gospel. Prayer for the oppressed is peculiarly adapted to promote person al holiness, growth in grace, and a symetrically developed christian character. It elevates the soul above its own selfish interests, and brings within its grasp the great family of man. The views and aims become more and more enlarged, by communion with the infinite mind. The spirit of God breathes a new source of light and joy, and in view of its own privileges, the heart is filled with gratitude, and, incited to their wiser

In the past history of the anti-slavery struggle these truths have been, to some extent, felt, and practically acknowledged. There have been, among the pioneers of the enterprise, God fearing, humanity loving christians, men and women whose hearts were moved by the Holy Spirit, to mingle their prayerful efforts, in the cause of the oppressed. Deeply imbued with the gospel spirit, these sincere, earnest souls, sought, and confidently expected the hearty cooperation of the entire christian church. They doubted not people their transgressions, and "the house of ly presented, the christian heart, beating in uni-Jacob their sins;" that we may have a religion so son with the divine will, would flow out. in good, so pure, so just, so free from iniquity that generous and loving sympathy with the sufferit shall commend itself to the wants of the hu- ing. How much christianity had become corrupted by the demoralizing influence of oppression, and how many selfish interests conspired to

lessly, the truth respecting every form of moral room were summoned to set forth, to the public, he facts of the slave system.

Much was accomplished, the natural impulses many spiritually unbaptised hearts, were drawn out in sympathy for the oppressed, and their tears and efforts mingled with those of

Beautiful are the spontaneous out-gushings of natural sympathy, but transient and evanescent, when not regulated by genuine love for God, and submission to his will.

Wealth, intellect and eloquence, were poure pon the altar. Thus, funds were furnished for carrying on the work, arguments framed to conthos and melting fervor, array of touching pa Prayer was not forgotten, nor set aside; but

was it, as it should have been, elevated as the chief power, and main reliance? Was it not rather an incidental than a leading feature? And vas not this defect a barrier to the work? Men of selfish aims crowded into the reforma

ory ranks, to accomplish their own ends, thus ntroducing into the field a dangerous and unreiable element. Intellect, and eloquence, unsanctified, are weak allies, and many once zealous eformers have vanished as the morning dew.

Monthly concerts of prayer for the slave, were imployed as a means, and found valuable, in keeping alive the sympathies, and warming the hearts of christian reformers. These stated seaons of social prayer for the oppressed, have falen somewhat into disuse, for years past. The esult is apparant. There is a want of unanimity

of feeling, and concert of action. We are now cast upon times when pending udgments seem to threaten our nation's ruin,\* and the hand of God alone can stay the curse The weapon "all prayer," is especially adapted o our wants. If the prayers of Abraham prevailed to withhold the wrath of God upon fated Sodom, may we not hope that there is salvation for us, peradventure there are more than ten

ighteous men and women to plead with God? The power of prayer must be felt, and its ex. ercise attended by the certain expectation of prevailing with God. Entire reliance upon his plans, and a singleness of heart to fulfil his puroses, are essential elements of success. Mean me, every available talent should be consecraed to the work, with as much ardor and cheerilness, as if results were entirely dependent uptheir efficacy. The cause must ever be re garded as the Lord's, and cherished by every over of his name as a sacred trust.

There is no real occasion for disappointment or fear, while He is at the helm, even though orms may arise, while he apparently slumbers. The cause of the oppressed is too often treated as a mere secular matter, in its details too worldly to be brought within the pale of religion. This Look therefore to Jesus. Listen to the voice of view has a tendency to divorce it from its natural and appropriate sphere. As God's work, it ducting it, should be, at once, so pure and fitting as to fasten upon it the impress of divinity. If there is any feature of the enterprise upon which God has not set his seal that feature should e regarded as a deformity, and as such should

e at once obliterated. The removal of sin, and the advancement oliness, attended by heaven-appointed agencies is a work meet for man, in his highest and no

imes, liable to make, is in placing their main ependence upon human effort. The influence nd cooperation of great men, as the world counts reatness, has been sought with earnestness and avidity, which should have been expended in feeling after God. Money and talents are great nstrumentalities, but sink into insignificance when compared with the resources of God's throne of grace. We have hitherto vested in hese means a disproportionate value, and have fatal mistake has led to many disappointments and trials. The beroes, in whose strength of it tellect, and powers of eloquence, we have so rustingly reposed, we find alas! to be but hunan. All that, within them, was good and great. was derived from that fountain of goodness and greatness, to which, each and all, have a direct access; and whose resources never fail. Let us remember that the "king's heart is in the hands of the Lord," that he "turneth it as the rivers of water, whithersoever he will." If we would numer among our co-workers the world's heroes ; let us implore the Most High, to endow them with true nobleness, and grant them stability and grace, to meet and fill every emergency.

It is worthy of note, that the advantages which ve are obliged to court as indispensable, are to be found in the ranks of the enemy. The foes of the oppressed place their trust in riches, station, numbers, and worldly wisdom. Meeting them, if we could, with weapons, the same is kind and measure, we might stand an equal chance of success. But would it not be infinitely wiser, to add to our forces the power of God's

We pray for wisdom, to win souls to Christ. Let us consider in connection with this petition, what is true wisdom? What is calculated to inspire the impenitent with true respect for chrisianity: what to win their admiration, in view of the utility, beauty, dignity, nobleness of our religion? Whatever our standard may be, we shall find that the world acknowledges nothing short of practical godliness. While our prayers contain mere vague geteralities, we shall find them ineffectual to secure the confidence of even worldly men. Let them breathe the spirit of benevolence, let them pour out heart-felt, soul-stirring accents of sympathy for the oppressed: it will then be apparent to the watchful eyes, ever scanning us, that we have indeed "been with Jesus, and learned of him."

However, our own consciences may be satisfied, our inward peace secured, by the form of godliness without the spirit, the children of this world are not so easily deceived.

An obvious cause of a prominent phase of modern infidelity, is in the indefiniteness of christian aims, as revealed in the cold formality and dead abstractness of their prayers. There is a lack of heart, and a lack of intelligence, in the prayercircle, that repels from its influence, many who might otherwise be attracted and won. The Christian's prayer should be richly instruc-

tive of the true principles, and doctrines, of the

christian religion. Its sincerity should be demonstrated by corresponding activity and efforts. It is a law, in the moral world, that in proportion as we extend our benefits, our own resources increase. "There is that scattereth and yet

. This essay was written some time

is meet, and it tendeth to poverty." This is emphatically true of prayer. The soul that is filled with desires for the weal of suffering humanity, finds its reward "exceeding great." The power of God is never more signally revealed than in as some Colonial acts, restricting the traffic, were answer to the unselfish prayer of the Christian If there is anything that can stay the progress of Jefferson complained, in his original draft of the skepticism, it is the melting influence of warm, Declaration of Independence. In the meantime genial prayer for the oppressed. Such prayer exhibits the power of God, the faith of the church, and the purity of religion: three irresistibly convincing arguments, assailing like a powerful battery, the fortress of unbelief.

Are not these considerations sufficient in mag-

late us to exertion? But where and how shall we commence? First of all in the closet, where God never fails to meet and bless his children. Refreshed and strengthened, we may then extend the duty in our famiies, and in the social prayer-circle, imparting the good spirit which we have imbibed, to all withn the sphere of our influence. Let us organize anew the monthly concert, and then plead with God, in such faith and earnestness, that the enire church shall be moved and melted. Infideliy may puzzle itself with the obvious reality of what it has regarded as a mere idle pretence, how, a sham, or base counterfeit. How signal the triumph of christianity that must follow such revival of religion! Having taken sides with the all-powerful majority of heaven, obstacles

must vanish, and truth and righteousness prevail. The lifeless form that stands revealed in the oft repeated language of the prayer-circle, needs but the breath of the divine essence to create within it a living soul. How sublime the phraseology, so hackneyed, and feebly understood, as to be the jest of the scoffing world Let the grand embodyment in prayerful deeds, of the principles which christian declarations express, be felt and witnessed, and the enemy must

Let those "soldiers of the cross" who would fight the battles of the Lord," come up to their work, and fearlessly lift up their voices for the

slave, in the popular prayer-meetings of our day. We say popular prayer meetings, for prayer has its fashion circles, where the subject of oppression is not sufficiently refined to be allowed. While the young convert, moved by the powof the Holy Spirit, longs for christian activity, he looks forth upon the broad field of reformatory labor, but finds the advanced christian unprepared to enlist. Timid and distrustful, he perhaps withdraws, stifling his convictions, and bringing blight upon the promise of usefulness, so

Christ is the only safe model; prayer, under the Spirit's guidance, the only reliable influence. God within the soul, and follow prayerfully, the Spirit's promptings. Thus shall a place be preis sacred, and the means and appliances for con- pared, for each loving disciple, in the vineyard of

# LETTER FROM A. CLARK.

GARDINER, Maine, June 2d, 1862.

DEAR SIR :- Your two articles under the head cipia of May 29th. I think worthy of the serious attention of every individual in this country especially, and also of every other country that has a two conflicting facts—the earnest resistance to a

representative government. On reading the following statement .- to wit-Nothing is more common than narrations, stateents and histories, made up in part, perhaps chiefly, of facts, or resemblances of facts, yet so defective, disjointed and disarranged, as to beome perverted, instruments of falsehood rather ents in a speech of Senator Seward, delivered in the U.S. Senate, on the Kansas Nebraska bill The Senator spoke of the people of St. Domingo as though the whole black population of the Island had been slaves, and being suddenly emanpated, entered immediately upon that indisiminate massacre of the white inhabitants, which constituted the "horrors of St. Domingo." He spoke of "the expulsion of the superior race St. Domingo, by a people too suddenly raised om slavery to liberty!" leaving it to be interred that immediate unconditional emancipation in this country, would be attended with similar forrors of St. Domingo, would find an appropriate place in the Principia.

In the same speech, Mr. Seward remarks that slavery, before the revolution, existed in all the hirteen Colonies, as it did in nearly all the othr European plantations. But it had been forced British authority, for political and commercial nds, on the American people, against their own agacious instincts of policy, and their stronger elings of justice and humanity. They had proested and remonstrated against the system, for forty years, and they ceased to protest and reconstrate against it, only when they committee heir entire cause to the arbitrament of arms." So that, up to the close of the revolutionar war, the people of this country had no responsi pility for slavery, it having been forced upon

hem by inexorable British authority. If this be a true and honest presentation of his ory in this matter, then the pro-slavery apology or holding on to the system thus forced upon them, is entitled to more consideration than has isually been accorded to it. But if otherwise why has it escaped the criticism of the anti-sla very press? Very Respectfully Yours,

We had supposed that, by this time, all well read people, who are not bent on having it otherwise, understand that the "horrors of St. Doningo," were either before emancipation took place, or after an attempt was made by the French to reenslave the emancipated negroeswhereas the interval between emancipation and that perfidious attempt, was a period of profound and undisturbed tranquility. WENDELL PHIL-LIPS' lecture on the subject, settles the question with all who either hear it, or read the report of it, with which the papers have recently flooded

the country. As to the comparative responsibilities of the British Government, and of the American people, for the introduction of slavery into the British American Colonies, the facts of the case are simply these:

A Dutch man-of-war, entered the James River Virginia, and sold twenty slaves to some of the nhabitants. Nobody compelled them to purchase these slaves. Other cargoes were brought by European and American vessels, and were sold. No British or Colonial legislation legalized slaveholding or slavetrading. The permit of ed the soundest wisdom.

increaseth, there is that withholdeth more than Queen Elizabeth, and the Act of George II, so often quoted, forbade the bringing of Africans to the Colonies, without their free consent. On the other hand, neither British nor Colonial Legislation interposed to prevent it, otherwise than vetoed by the British Monarch, of which Mr. the Colonies legislated in favor of slavery, as though it had, (which it had not), a legal existence. In this, they violated their English Char ters, the English Common Law, and the British Constitution, as has been legally settled. For in 1772, four years before our Declaration of Indeset case, that slavery was illegal in England. The British Government took no measures, as it ought to have done, to apply and enforce this decision in its American Colonies. It failed also, as did our Government, to prohibit the African slavetrade, until 1808, only as the Act of George II, before mentioned, may be regarded a virtual pro

hibition, instead of sanction of it. These facts show, plainly enough, that while the British Government was not guiltless, the American Colonists and their Colonial Governments were not innocent. So that such excuses as that of Mr. Seward, furnish a plaster, quite too small for the sore. We had supposed that the anti-slavery press had abundantly circulated the facts of the case, and had exposed the fallacy of such excuses as Mr. Seward's.

### LETTER FROM HENRY MICES. MOULTON, VERMONT, May 5, 1862. WILLIAM GOODELL:-My dear Friend,

A copy of the Principia, in its enlarged form ccasionally reaches me. The want of more regularity I suppose is due to some Post Office disarrangement. I am glad to learn that, notwithstanding the death of the late and much esteemed publisher (SAMUEL WILDE), the publication of the paper is to be continued. We want such information of current events as may be relied on, and we do not want to be trifled with, by some thrilling report, to-day, to be contradicted to-morrow. It must be difficult, many times, to fix upon the true and reject the spurious news, yet the impression, on my mind is, that the Principia is one of the few reliable papers, published. I should be glad, if circumstances would warrant it, to accept of one hundredth part of the proposition of Charles Stuart-to raise \$1,000 for the use of the publisher, but prudence forbids that, at pres-

There is one feature in that proposition that is from from "over the border,"-one of the thousand existing proofs, few of which are published. on this side, that notwithstanding the pains taken, by men of defective principles, on both sides the Atlantic, that there is, in the English mind, a sentiment entirely alive to the nature of the struggle in which the friends of enlightened liberty are at present engaged, in these once United States, and in near sympathy with them, But to tell an unwelcome truth, there are

many Englishmen on each side of the Atlantic who, on looking over the pages of history, from the perilous times of 1776 to the commencement of of the present war, find it difficult to reconcile mild monarchy under George the 3d, and (till lately) a tame submission to a domineering slavocracy; and the spectators will enquire, if the struggle of the fathers was for an enlightened liberty consistent with justice, and if the sons who inherited the patrimony of their fathers were bound to the same policy, how came it to pass that for so long a time the claims of the Africo-American should have been disregarded? And up to the time when the anti-slavery messages and proposals of President Lincoln to Congress were published in England, thousands of the warmest friends of America in England remained at a loss to account for the lack of anti-slavery element in the policy of Mr. Lincoln, and accordingly restrained from giving that moral sympathy if not support which is grateful to those engaged in a good cause-how many of these distant friends, bound as they were, to neutrality in action, yet could not be bound to indifference in feelinghow many of these were virtually tongue-tied! orrors. It strikes me, that a chapter on the What could they say, as an apology for a government that seemed determined to ignore all claims but the claims of the "white man's party?" Spellbound, as they must have felt themselves, there was only one event that could break that spell, and that was withheld. John Bright, it is true ventured to say, in Bradburn, some forcible words in our favor, but he must have spoken more from faith than from sight; the voice from Washington had little in it to cheer the heart of the slave or to beget hope in the minds of English and American abolitionists. But now, that spell is broken, and responses of different ring are

> I want to say another word of apology for the apparent disagreement between the friends of duced by the whites. In many instances Govnegro emancipation on each side of the Atlantic. -Perhaps the friend of the slave, has been impatient to have his peculiar and special plan carried out, and has construed a want of attachment and it is hoped that a correction will be apto his programme into a want of attachment to the good cause itself. Again: The intelligence of an anti-slavery message, from the President or a successful battle by our army is spread over this continent in a few hours, making abolitionists | their head or their staff, and a half a million of by the thousand, of men, too, who a few months since, scouted every phase of abolitionism as"the hated nigger question," and we may not always remember that the broad Atlantic rolls its stormy waves between us and some of our best friends n Europe and that it requires time to permeate their minds. Indeed it would not be surprizing. if we should discover that averments made in London papers, received by us, to-day, were made in reference to our condition weeks, or months ago, when the wonderful revolution now going on, in men's minds, had then, hardly a beginning.
>
> We tell them that if they will have patience with that if they given the struggle with slavery will end us, this gigantic struggle with slavery will end well for freedom; and they tell us if we have patience with them, we shall find that their interest in our welfare is in no degree diminished.

Under these circumstances, let us hope that the of its friends." Thy assured friend.

He that sympathizes in all the happiness o

SPECIAL PROPOSITIONS,

ld subscribers in arrears for two years, who will struce dollars shall be entitled to the enlarged to the end of the

1. Old subscribers in arrears for two years, who will send us the two dollars shall be entitled to the enlarged paper to the end of the current volume, without additional charge.

2. Old subscribers in arrears for one dollar, who will send us two dollars, shall be entitled to the enlarged paper to the end of the current volume, without additional charge.

3. Old subscribers who have prepaid for the current year, and who will send us the name of a new subscriber with two dollars shall be entitled to the enlarged paper to the end of the volume, and one copy of "Our National Charters."

4. Two dollars for a new subscriber will pay for "The Principia" one year, and either of the following books with postage prepaid.

First. one copy of the "History of Slavery and Anti-Slavery," or second, two copies of the "American Slave code," or third, Ten copies of "Our National Charters."

5. Four dollars for two new subscribers will pay for two copies of "The Principia," one year, also offe copy of the "Democracy of Christianity" in two volumes, and two copies of "Our National Charters" including postage prepaid.

6, Any individual who will get up a club of not less than age prepaid.

6. Any individual who will get up a club of not less than

o, Any individual who will get up a club of not less than ten new subscribers for one year each, to be sent to one post office, may retain one dollar each for commission.

7. Each new subscriber, including those above mentioned, will be entitled to one copy of "Our National Charters" posters recognise.

### AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

This Society held its anniversary meeting in the temple, Wednesday May 28th, at 11 A. M Rev. David Thurston President, read the Scrip tures, and made a brief address. Rev. David Root, D. D., a Vice President, made the opening prayer. The reports of the Foreign and Home Secretaries were made of which the following are full abstracts .

# STATEMENT OF THE FOREIGN SECRETARY

We present, at this time, only a brief outline of the condition of the Association, reserving for the annual meeting in the autumn the full statis-We have suffered in common with some other benevolent organizations, from the distracted state of our country. Our receipts for the first eight months of this fiscal year, have fallen below those of the corresponding period of last year about \$1400; and our income was then less

than necessary expenditures.

The Executive Committee mourn the death of ne of their number, Mr. Samuel Wilde, a valuable counsellor and friend. He died at New York, Feb. 5. In the foreign field, Rev. J. W. Lewis, a colored minister, died in the Island of Hayti, soon after his arrival there. He went out as the minister of a church and colony of colored

persons, most of them from South Carolina. The foreign missions of the Association, though nuch embarassed from want of funds, have gen erally been prosperous. Some of them have reaped the rich fruits of the special presence of the Holy Spirit: and large numbers have been

added to their churches. The number of foreign missions has been six embracing 28 stations and out-stations, and fifty

our missionaries and assistants. The Mendi mission, West Africa, has four staons and one out-station, two boarding schools and four out schools, two churches containing sixty native members, and from ten to fifteen con-gregations in which the gospel has been preached

The mission have endeavored to supply the ack of missionaries, by developing native Christian talent, and employing it in the missionary work. Schools were planted in native towns, under the care of converted native teachers, in which religious instruction predominated, and around which congregations were gathered on the Sabbath. Many such schools were desired by chiefs of towns, but the effort had to be arrested, and some of the schools given up, from the want of funds. The mission churches have however, been strengthened, the work of giving the rogressing, and there has been an increasing in-

terest among the people, in making the gospel known to their heathen neighbors. The members of the mission desire to extend their work, and they plead, importunately, for men and means to enable them to occupy fields

men and means to enable them to occupy heres open before them, and give the Gospel to a people ready to welcome its messengers.

A little more than a year ago, the churches of our Jamaica mission began to enjoy the special presence of the Holy Spirit. There was an ensome correct appreciation of the character Christ as a Saviour; many cast themselves on him for grace and salvation.

excitement appeared in the Western part of the Island, which soon spread over nearly every part of it. Its peculiar manifestations were an in-tense conviction of sin, or danger, and violent bodily prostrations which in many cases continued until confession was made, accompanied

by a seeming submission to God. For a time, the manifestations of the Spirit's resence were much obscured by extravagancies nd superstitions, but the fruits of a pure and indefiled religion became apparent, and a revi val of great power spread over the Island. It is believed that more than twenty thousand per-sons turned to the Lord. Before the first of Authan 150 new members, and some have since

The condition of the people of Jamaica, and the prosperity of the Island, warrant the belief that God's blessings has followed the emancipation of the slave; and should encourage all to seek a like boon for our own land; both as an act of justice demanded by God, and a means of se-

curing his favor, and peace and prosperity to our The churches under our care in the Sandwich Islands have also been blessed. Rev. J. S. Green has returned to the Islands. For the first part of his absence, his son, J. P. Green, and then Rev. Claudius Andrews, took charge of the chur ches, during which time a revival was enjoyed. The younger Mr. Green is now pursuing theolog ical study at Bangor, preparatory to a return to the Islands. The number of members in these churches, last year, was 871. Since Mr. Green's return, many have been examined, and were about to be admitted to church privileges. In eighteen years, these churches had given an ag-gregate of nearly fifteen thousand dollars, for the work of God, at home and abroad. Their contributions for the relief of the oppressed in our

own country, have been frequent The Canada mission received fifty-four new members to its churches, last year. Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Hotchkiss have resigned their connection with the mission. Many of the people have emigrated to Hayti; others are soon to follow. The climate of Canada is too rigorous for the constitution of the blacks, and it is hoped that the necessity of their fleeing there, to avoid oppression

In the mission in Siam, and in that among the jibue and Ottawa Indians, there has been no striking change. Both have received some encouragement, and a few have been received into

The history of missions among the Indians of our country reveals the handlesting fact that the greatest difficulty in prosecutive and found in the native depravity or superstitions of the Indians, but in the influence of des tructive vices and corrupting agencies, introernment agents and their employees have been the occasion of those great evils. ions in relation to them have recently been made to the present administration of our Government

earful blast of war startles the slumbers of the inhabitants of every hamlet in our land, when tens of thousands of homes mourn the loss of our fathers, brothers and sons, are baring their bosoms to the shafts of death in defence of our liberty, our religion, and all that is dear to us, i cannot be amiss to refer to the peculiar princi-ples of this Association, and the efforts it has made to apply the Gospel to the removal of the prime cause of all our present distress. The in-quiry is pertinent, what would have been the present condition of our country, if for the past fifty years, all Missionary, Bible, Tract and Religious Societies, had faithfully labored to carry ut like principles for the removal of oppression: the purification of the Church from this in all our missionary and religious organizations, and kindly, but faithfully carried out, we should now have been one united people, with every fetter broken, the oppressed all free, and the favor of God resting on us. Much may yet be good cause may not be "wounded in the house are in bonds as bound with them. Then will our darkness be as the noon day, and the blessing of

# STATEMENT OF THE HOME SECRETARY,

At the annual meeting last fall, the Home department showed that there had been under com-mission of the Association, ninety-three missionaries and three colporters, having under their care one hundred and twenty churches, with

4182 members. Fifteen revivals and 347 hope-

ful conversions were reported. Owing to the pecuniary pressure in the coun try, and other providences which indicated the importance of concentrating our efforts mainly upon the slave States and their borders, the Association resolved virtually to withdraw from the Northwest, except in the borders of slavery. In doing so, they recognize the blessing of God in the success granted to our missionaries there especially in bringing that region up to its present stand, in anti-slavery and other Christian re-

Some revivals have taken place this year mainly in connection with the labors of our evan gelists in Kansas and Southern Iowa This is the more noteworthy, occurring as they did it the midst of the excitements of war in their bor ders, and the deaths of many of the soldiers from those States. Upon the borders near the slave States, our missionaries and colporters have been sowing the seeds of pure Christianity and freedom. Religious, anti-slavery, and other good books, tracts and papers, have been circulated and much time spent in the camps, preaching distributing tracts among the soldiers, and ad ministering to their spiritual good. Those labors have been approved and encouraged by the officers. Our missionary teacher among the dered much service to the soldiers in the hospital there, and our Colporter in Northwester Virginia has disposed of many publications of

the sin and manifold evils of slavery.

A favorable change is taking place in Misso ri, and two of our missionaries, nearly excluded from the State last year, are now preaching in several places there. One of them has taken his family back to the State, to pursue his work as

an anti-slavery Christian minister. Rev. Wm. Mobley is laboring in Jackson, Laurel. Clay, and Rockcastle county, Kentucky, with return of the missionaries who were expelled from their fields of labor, and for the re-establishment of their schools, that Rev. Mr. Rogers, and Rev. Mr. Candee, have already left, or are about leaving Ohio, to renew their labors in

Kentucky.

The slaveholders's rebellion, overruled by God, is making all things new, in our land. Wonder ful is the providence of Him "who only doeth wondrous things." He defeats the machinations of the wicked, and is opening the house of bondage as a missionary field for the instruction, in letters and the word of God, of four millions who

are now coming into the possession of freedom.

The burning of Hampton, Va., by the rebels
was the opening of a highway for the slaves
who found protection at Fortress Monroe, under Gen. Butler and Gen. Wool. In September last the Association commenced a mission there, under the care of Rev. L. C. Lockwood. His published reports have awakened a great interest There have been at the Fortress and near Hampton, for the last nine months, from 1500 to 2000 persons, styled by Gen. Butler Divine service has been held with them three times each Sabbath, and Sabbath Schools have been sustained, in which as sistance has been given by soldiers and other friends. The services have been deeply interesting, and many of the people seem to be taught of the Lord. Their prayers, exhortations and praise might put to the blush the formality of

orldly professors.
That departed saint, Mrs. Mary Peake, colored teacher of the first school established there, by her godliness, intelligence, and labors has left a sweet savor with many who profited by her instructions; and all who knew her. Owing to the large army in the vicinity, there has been there a want of buildings for the accommodation of another minister and additional teaching, but we trust this difficulty will now be removed. The visits of the Secretaries there, have given them an increased interest in this department of our labor. The appointment by Government of C. B. Wilder, Esq., of this City,—a member of our Executive Committee,—as Superintendent of the colored people there, has been of great advansome of his officers who have sought the true in terests of the people, but whose official duties that attention which they needed. In addition ion and letters, co-operating with others in ever

Much aid has been furnished through the labors of W. L. Coan, Esq., of this city, agent of the Association. He has visited many places in New England, in connection with Mr. William Davis from Fortress Monroe, and has received more than 200 barrels of clothing which have been forwarded for the people of Fortress Monroe and Port Royal. The system recently adopted by General Wool of paying them individually for their labor is working well. An allotment of small portions of land to them is now being made

which they are cultivating. The repairing of the Old Court House at Hampssionaries and teachers and for church and school purposes, is nearly completed. Small tenements are being erected by some of the people. From the improvement making by the children and adults in learning, and the industry and good order of the people, we may, with the blessing of God look to a brighter future for them. We have supplied several ministers and teachers at Port Royal with elementary books, and with clothing for the needy people; and have there one lay missionary and colporter who has charge African church building, and, with th aid of ministers and others, holding three services and a Sabbath School on the Sabbath, and a prayer and other meetings during the week. Our work there is, we hope, preparatory to an

Rev. D. B. Nichols is under appointment as a missionary, among the colored people seeking refuge in the District of Columbia, where a mis sionary field of much importance is being opened More missionaries and teachers are under appointment for Fortress Monroe and the vicinity. and a call for others is made from Williamsburg. Norfolk has been visited, but the way is not yet

Our missionary evangelist in Kansas, Rev. J. W. Fox, reports labors performed by himself and others with much encouragement, among the thousands of freed-men in that State.

In view of passing events, we are encouraged to labor, pray, and give for this cause, and though the judgments of God are upon the oppressor, and the cup of trembling is put into our hand for our complicity with them, we will ye rejoice that the cry of the oppressed is heard by Him who is mighty to save, and has come forth

Rev. John White, of Africa, was the first speaker. He had been laboring in that country in connection with the Mendi Mission. In 1860 he took with him a printing press, and commenced to print the sacred page. The joy of the people was unbounded when they learned that they were to have the word of God. There was also a great desire to hear the gospel. Some very interesting facts were given relating 4. the continuous desires desired by the same of the national desired by the same of the na tive christians.

Mr. William Thornton, a colored man from Virginia, said, that while efforts had been mad to spread the gospel in Africa, he, as a slave of Virginia, had been denied the Bible. He thought the cups of slavery were bitter, but they were sometimes sweetened by the grace of God. Some said that the colored people could not read, but he knew some colored children that could answer questions promptly, in mathematics.

Another colored man from Virginia, Mr. William Davis, who had, as he said, ever been slave, addressed the audience. He gave an in teresting account of his conversion, and said tha he found Christ while in slavery.

Various facts were given relating to the bar barous system of slavery, and he said that he had been obliged to stand and see his own mother whipped, until the blood ran down her back to the ground. He had five children, and two of them were young men who had been dragged from his sight into slavery, without even having the privilege of saying, farewell. He called upon the people to deliver the black man, and then God would bless the nation. He was not surprised to hear that Gen. Banks has been defeated. Let justice be done to the slaves, and the war would go on well.

Rev. Prof. Lindsay, of New York, said he had visited Port Royal, and had made himself familliar with the state of things there. He gave an interesting account of what he saw there, and of the condition of the blacks, and spoke of the necessity of teaching them to read. He saw Rev. Dr. Peck in his missionary work among the

The singing of a hymn and the benediction

Gen. McClellan's Sister and Nephew .- A Mobile letter states that a few days since, Mrs. English sister of Gen. McClellan, the Yankee Commander in-Chief, was in this city, and of course attracted some attention. Her husband is a wealthy planter, and lives just above this, on the Alabama River. Young English, the General's nephew, ng English, the General's nephew, the State and the people immediately interested." No language could be more explicit than this; desire nothing so much as to meet and both Houses of Congress, by large majorihas gone up to Corinth to fight for the South.

# The Principia.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1862.

LETTERS on business for the *Principia* should be addressed to J. W. Alden the Publisher. No 104 Villiam Street. LETTERS for the Editor, whether for his consideration or for the public, should be addressed to WILLIAM

Orders for books or pamphlets may be addresse But in all cases, the business matter shouldbe on a slip of paper separate from suggestions or communica-tions for the Editor—because business papers must be kept on the Publisher's file, by themselves. For the same reason, what is designed for the Publisher should be on one slip of paper, and matter designed for the Editor's attention or use should be on another, though all may be put into one envelope, and directed to either Letters for M. B. Williams, should be directed to the Office of the *Principia*. At the same place.

### REMOVAL.

The Office of the Principia is removed to No. 104 William Street, near the South East

corner of William and John Streets.

All letters for the Publisher or Editor or others in the office or to their care, should be directed as above, to prevent delay, or mis-

### THE NEW DEVELOPMENT.

A few days ago, it might have been thought that no new developments of slavery and of proslaveryism were possible, or were needed, for the nlightenment and guidance of the nation. But the measures of Gov. Stanley in North Carolina and the utterances drawn forth by them have opened upon the public eye fresh lessons of in truction, in regard to slavery itself, the relation sustained to it by the Government, and the policy of conservatists, and half-and-half politicians.

With the approbation of the Federal Adminisration, as is well known, the instruction of reedmen, commonly called "Contrabands," had been commenced and is still continued in South Carolina. The same operation had been extended into North Carolina. A law of Congress, er acted some time ago, strictly forbids the return of fugitives from slavery, from our lines, to their nasters. And one of the declared objects of our military occupation of rebel states is the protec tion of loval citizens, or at least of those of them whose skins and hair do not betray African

Gov. STANLEY was appointed by the President, Military Governor of North Carolina, and here as it now appears, were his instructions:

# NORTH CAROLINA-GOVERNOR STANLEYS

The following were the instructions furnished Governor Stanley by the War Department;

WASHINGTON, D. C. May 2. commission you have received, presses on its face, the nature and extent of the luties and powers devolved on you, by the ar Military Governor of North Caro Instructions have been given to Major Ger eral Burnside, to aid you in the performance of He has also been instructed to detail an adequate nilitary force for the special purpose of a Gov rnor's Guard, and to act under your direction It is obvious to you that the great purpose of your appointment, is to reestablish the authority national government in the State of No Carolina, and to provide the means of maintaining peace and security to the loyal inhabitants of that State, until they shall be able to establish civil government. Upon your wisdom and ener getic action, much will depend, in accomplishing that result. It is not deemed necessary to give any specific instructions, but rather to confide n your sound discretion to adopt such measures as circumstances may demand. You may rely his Department in the performance of your du-

With respect, I am your obedient servant, "EDWIN M. STANTON,
"Secretary of War. Hon. Edward Stanly, Military Governor

The reader, who has learned the course pur sued by Governor Stanley, ostensibly under these instructions, referring to them not simply as an thorizing, but as prescribing the measures he has taken, will naturally be led to inquire what there is in these instructions that required or even authorized Gov. STANLEY to stop the teachng of the colored people; to return freed-men in the employ of the Federal Government to their nasters, or the banishment from the State, of one of its native white loyal citizens, in the employ of the Federal Government, for the crime of have ing remonstrated against the measures before mentioned?

The answer to these questions will require ore thorough knowledge of the nature, essence ingredients, and essential conditions of slavery and of its tolerated existence, than most of our northern citizens have yet attained. It is in vain that we point them to the Slave Codes of the States wherein slavery is tolerated, forbidding the education of colored persons, prohibiting the free speech of white citizens against the system, and requiring the return of fugitives from slavery to their masters. They will still nsist that these are only the abuses of slavery or its extravagant claims, and not a vital part of the very thing itself, as every persistent slaveholder claims them to be.

The answer also requires a better understand ing than is usually attained, of the significance and extent of the common concession that the States have a constitutional right to maintain and protect slavery, that the Federal Government has no right to interfere with it-that the present administration is morally and politically bound to fulfill its pledge of non-interference, that the Constitution requires this of them, and that sound policy also demands it, at their hands. as the only means of pacification, reconstruction, and union, after the military suppression of the rebellion shall have been successfully accom plished, as it is now expected to be, before

Let it be conceded to Gov. STANLEY that the notions commonly prevalent, on these topics, no only among Democrats, but, to a great extent, among Republicans, are correct, and it would not be very difficult, we think, for the Governor and his friends and apologists, to make for him

very plausible defence. See how the New York Herald of June 6, ar mes the case for him:

"By his proclamation at the beginning of hos tilities, nearly fourteen months ago, Mr. Lincoln anounced that the object of the war was to restore the rebellious States to their allegiance, an not to meddle with their local government or in stitutions. He said it was "to maintain the hor or, the integrity and the existence of our nation al Union, and the perpetuity of popular govern nent." The tendency of the abolition policy The President said the ediate duty of the forces called forth would to "repossess the forts, places, and property every event, the utmost care would be observed to avoid any destruction of, or interference with pro perty, or any disturbance of peaceful citizens in any part of the country." The object of the abo litionists and of their propagandists is the very reverse of this. Again, Mr. Lincoln, in his message to Congress on the 6th of March last, announced that the question of emancipation rested with the Southern States themselves, and not with the general government, and he repudiated the idea of setting up any "claim of a right of federal authority to interfere with slavery within State limits," and declared that he referred the 'absolute control of the subject in each case, to

Fremont and Hunter on this subject, is matter of history.

tutional policy that the abolition conspirators have banded together in the case of the two Carolinas. Their instruments are anti-slavery teachers sent among the negro population under the auspices of Secretary Chase. There can be no doubt that it was by his direction Pearce proeeded on his mission of mischief to South Caro-ina; and from all that we can learn, it is equally certain that Colyer, under the same influence, embarked in the work of tampering with the slaves of North Carolina. Better for Mr. Chase to attend to his department, which is financial and commercial, and not political, instead of lending himself to the intrigues of the abolition desperados to subvert the policy of the President, verthrow the constitution, and inaugurate a eign of anarchy."

The Herald might have gone further. It might have quoted Republican speeches and editorials in abundance, to the same point, not excepting the New York Tribune. And the argument, from such premises, would not be easily met by them. One of the great lessons to be learned, from this new development is, that this Government can take no middle ground between either abolshing slavery in the States, or protecting it there. That protection will be found to require all that Gov. STANLEY has done, and much more even all that the slave States have ever done, or attempted to do, against Christianity and against iberty. If slavery be constitutional, then the neans necessary for its protection must be con stitutional likewise, and of this necessity, slaveholders must be the judges. Common sense sus protection, if the system is to be tolerated at all-Slaveholding is either innocent or criminal. If anocent, it must be protected ; if criminal, sup-

So also in respect to " State Rights." If North Carolina has a right to maintain slavery, it has a right to the protection sought for it, by Gov. Stanley. Now that the State is under control of the Federal Government, its Governor must either do, virtually, what Gen. Hunter did. or what Gov. Stanley has done; or else leave the question unsettled and the country in confusion, susbense, and uncertainty, till some future decision. How it would be finally decided, and to what ourpose, may be guessed at, from an editorial in the N. Y. Times, of June 6, which thus muddles

"The National Government is not bound thus o become the active agent in executing the worst and most barbarous edicts of slavery. It cannot do so without giving Slavery a position of power and supremacy it has never yet held in our Government, and which, we trust, it is not to gain by the rebellion. It is one thing to leave slavery alone, and quite another to undertake the positive maintenance of its authority, and the ex-ecution of its worst atrocities. If the General Government assumes such duties, it will speediy find itself responsible for Slavery itself, and ompelled to answer, at the world's bar, for pernitting its existence.

"Nor is Gov. STANLY in office to execute the laws of North Carolina, as they now exist. Those aws were enacted by a legislative authority which the National Government cannot recognize, for if it did, it would have no right to super rede it. If the past legislation of the State is valid and binding upon the nation now, then its own chosen officers are the lawful possessors of power, and Gov. STANLY is an intruder. He is there to prepare the way for a new regime. The laws he is to enforce, are such as he finds essen tial to the preservation of peace and order-the levelopment of a loyal spirit and a speedy return to the Union. When the National Government shall deem it safe, the people of the State will be called upon again to choose their own rulers,to elect their Legislature and to make their own Union, against Rebellion and Secession. ws. Then it may become competent for them to but they cannot, even then, call upon the General lovernment to put them in execution. Gov. STANLY'S authority meantime, is discretionary and provisional. He is not fettered by the old laws which existed before secession, nor is he bound to enforce laws which shock the public sense of justice, and disgrace the civilization of

the age. If there is any point made or left clear, by this exposition, it is this:--that reconstruction and pacification, without the removal of slavery would restore it to its original position and power in the Union, with the "State right" to do what Gov. Stanley has been doing, reduce freed-men to slavery, break up schools for instruction, and banish remonstrants from the State! All in favor of such a reconstruction of the Union, will please say Aye. We say No. And we tell the Times that its dream of national neutrality and non-interference is a delusion. The thing cannot that he believes it.

be. The National Government is shut up to a choice between the policy of Gen. Hunter, and the policy of Gov. Stanley. It must adopt either the one or the other. Let the people say which they will have. The North Carolina development appears to have been a providential event designed to bring the question distinctly before the nation, and necessitate its speedy decision Is the nation to establish slavery? That is the

# UNION MEN OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In conversation with Mr. H. H. HELPER, of North Carolina, whom Gov. STANLEY 80 summarily banished to the free North, he stated to us distinctly that, so far as he knew, the loyal citizens of North Carolina are, without a single exception, anti-slavery, and most of them non-slaveholders, though a few of them still hold slaves. but would readily liberate them, if they dared This single fact, thus attested, speaks volumes in favor of a national decree of universal freedom, a measure as necessary for the emancipation of

non-slaveholding whites, as for that of the negro From New Orleans, we heard recently, through the papers, that the Union men are backward to declare themselves such, openly, for fear that the Union forces, would not be able to hold the city, permanently, and then all known Unionists would again be subjected to persecution and til our Government proclaims emancipation to the slaves, its hold on Southern cities and sections of country will be at best precarious, de pending on the presence of large military forces. Slavery once removed, this state of things would be removed with it. The same is true of all the South. Until slavery is removed, there will be no freedom of speech there, no freedom of action,

except for slavery. It is common to say that the non-slaveholders of the South are as much opposed to anti-slavery, to the North and to the Federal Government, as are the slaveholders themselves. This is all said in forgetfulness of the fact that nobody knows or can know, the real sentiments of the non slaveholders, so long as slavery exists. The sto ry that the non-slaveholders of the South are generally in favor of slavery, we hold to be as ri diculously absurd as the story that the slaves themselves are in favor of slavery. Give them the opportunity, and see where they are. We shall not believe, without evidence, that the oppressed non-slaveholding whites of the South are so much below the negro slaves, in their appreciation of liberty, and hatred of slavery, as seems to be commonly supposed.

Mr. Helper's testimony concerning the Union men of North Carolina, as being mostly nonslaveholders, and all of them anti-slavery, throws of the condition of a million of persons as absoa flood of light on the subject. If the friends of lute slaves, over whom neither Congress nor the freedom, Northern and Southern, knew each oth- Constitution have given to the President any auer, and would act together, wisely and promptly, thority, except that of executing the laws of the Slavery and the Rebellion would soon come to United States, and the articles of the Constituan end. What Mr. Helper says of North Caro- tion, ought not to pass without scrutiny. No arlina is known to be true of Kentucky and West- ticle of the Constitution, no law of the United ern Virginia. From the former, anti-slavery men | States, no act of Congress, nor any "supposed were ejected, as Mr. Helper has now been. In power" created by the state of war, can be sition by the nobles. The President of the Unitments of the President. His rebuke of Generals nessed.

PRESIDENT.—The House, we notice, has adopted a Resolution that, the Senate concurring, Congress shall adjourn on the 16th .- In the Senate, as we are glad to see, the wisdom of this measure is questioned.—Is it a time, now, for Congress to leave all the weighty and solemn responsibilities of the Government, all the momentous interests of the country, in the hands of the President and

tion, to rally for the defence of the Government, against the rebellion, promising them the nation. al protection, in return, for their loyalty and allegiance. If we felt assured that the adjournment of Congress would facilitate such a movement, on the part of the Executive, we confess we should reconciled to the adjournment. But as the President seems inclined to interpose in the opposite direction, we think it a fitting occasion for Congress to remember that the war power does not reside exclusively with the President, since

Cabinet alone? We have no disposition to dis-

pute the power and duty of the President to call

on all the people, irrespective of color and condi-

the Constitution expressly confers on "Congress' -not on the President-the power to declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, make rules ncerning captures on land and water, to raise and support armies, to provide and maintain a namake rules for the government of the land and payal forces, provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurection and repel invasions."

Clothed with these high powers, it is pre-emi ently incumbent upon Congress to accept the congest, and to institute a rigid enquiry into the Congest, and to institute a rigid enquiry into the Congest, and to institute a rigid enquiry into the Congest, and to institute a rigid enquiry into the Congest, and to institute a rigid enquiry into the Congest, and the congest and the co tutional authority, as well as the righteousness and wisdom, of Executive interference against freedom and in favor of slavery, even to the extent of re-enslaving a million of the subjects of the Govnment, after their having been once liberated by the war power, if indeed the army possesses any ich power. We are glad to see that Mr. Sum NER has made a movement in the direction of sucl an inquiry, and hope it will be made.

We may be criticised as being one-sided, in res pect to the exercise of this War power. Perhaps we are. We do decidedly invoke its exercise for the administration of justice, and the rescue of the country, but as decidedly do we protest against its exercise in favor of injustice and the rebellion. We are not so impartial as to infer the authority to sanction and to commit crime, from the authority to suppress and punish it.

# STUBBORN FACTS AND UNAVOIDABLE

Every blow struck against slavery is felt, at the outh, to be a blow against the rebellion. And every blow struck against the rebellion, is felt, at the South, to be a blow struck against slavery. Every Northern utterance in favor of slavery. n palliation of it, or in favor of Federal non-inerference with it, is understood, at the South, to be an utterance in the interest of the Rebellion, n virtual justification of it, and against the effort naking for its suppression.

Every Northern utterance, against slavery, ondemnation of it, or in favor of the national suppression of it, is understood, at the South, as an utterance against the Rebellion, and in favor of the effort for its uncompromising suppression

These facts, being undeniable, lay a founda tion for conclusions equally indisputable,

The out-spoken abolitionsts of the country ar the best friends of the country, the most available supporters of the Government and of the

cry out against abolition and abolitionists, who oppose all action against slavery, and clamor for reconstruction of the Union, on a pro-slavery asis; a thing manifestly impossible on any other condition than the subjection of the whole country to the oligarchy of slaveholders—the very proposal of which amounts to a renewed declaration of war.

Hon. Owen Lovejoy will deliver a Lecture before the EMANCIPATION LEAGUE, this (Thursday)

Is rr so? The rumor is believed by some that Gen. Beauregard and the flower of his army are at Richmond. We think it improbable. But the delay or hesitancy of Gen. McClellan to attack Richmond, is calculated to favor the impression

THE GOVERNMENT AND GOV. STANLY .- WHICH GOVERNS? Notwithstanding the confident statement of Dr. Tyxg, and others (who had seen the President and Secretary Stanton), that Gov. Stanley's order had been promptly revoked, yet, day after day, contrary statements from Washington Correspondents of the Daily press, have been published, here. The President, it has been said, hesitates, and is deliberating, surrounded by border State men and shaky politicians of the Crittenden and Vallandigham school. The last ac count, up to Tuesday morning, is the following from "the Regular Correspondent" of the New

York Evening Post: Washington, June 8, 1862. The Stanly matter has been arranged. No fornal order has been sent to him, but he has bee apprised of the views of the Administration, and is expected to permit the schools of Mr. Colyer

Is this all? How is it about the return of fugtive slaves, in flat violation of the laws of Congress? And how about the banishment of loyal native citizens of North Carolina, for the crime of being anti-slavery; Mr. H. H. Helper, for in stance? And why have we no prompt official proclamation from the President, as in the cases of Gen. FREMONT and Gen. HUNTER? Why could not freedom be, at least, put upon an equal footing with slavery, by the President? Let no one narvel. An even balance between the two is mpossible. So long as slavery is tolerated, is nust and will be in the ascendent, of course. That s its nature. The President cannot help that? If Sumner or Lovejoy were President, instead of Lincoln, it would be all the same, unless emancipation were proclaimed. A man might as well take a dose of ipecac, and resolve and promise that he will not vemit, as to tolerate the existence of slavery, and resolve and promise that he will not be controlled by it. The Almighty never created a man that could keep such a promise. It involves a contradiction, not in terms, merely, but in the nature of things.

THE PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT AS AN ACT OF ENSLAVEMENT-AN USUR-PATION OF POWER.

# BY REV. GEO. B. CHEEVER, D. D.

The proclamation of the President, abolishing the order of General Hunter, which declared the slaves in South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida free, is singular in its assumption of supreme power. It might be supposed that, instead of being the Commander of our armies, under authority of Congress, he had been invested with the office and prerogatives of Dictator, by the mere event of the rebellion and war.

Such an assumption of authority, and such an eager exercise of it, involving the determination with the authority of declaring a million of per- rebellion!

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.—POWER OF THE | sons in the rebel States to be slaves, or with the | sole authority of determining whether the declaration of their freedon is "a necessity indispensable to the maintenance of the govern

> But the solemn and public nullification of eclaration that they are free is in fact a declaration that they are slaves, and that such is their continued condition by decree and act of the United States Government; or rather, of the army, through the Commander-in-Chief.

rmy-power, at the will and word of the Comovernment does not possess.

interfere against slavery, which indeed the ed, and clothed with despotic authority to de-This authority to establish slavery is created

olely by the proclamation of the President, and slavery is established by that proclamation, if that be obeyed, or regarded as of any efficacy; so that, what the whole authority and power of the Constitution and government could not do, namely, decree the establishment of slavery, is done by the President alone, under authority of the war-power; and whereas, the proclamation of reedom is declared by the President as a measure not to be resorted to, except under pressure of a necessity rendering it indispensable to the maintenance of the government, the proclamation of continued slavery is a measure to be adopted at the mere opinion of the President, and merely for the sake of allaying an excitement said to have peen produced by the report of freedom!

and an army-despotism.

The language adopted is that of a dictator who has no higher authority to consult than his own indement.

"I further make known that whether it ompetent for me, as Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy, to declare the slaves of any State or States free, and whether at any time, n any case, it shall have become a necessity in ispensable to the maintenance of the Governnent to exercise such supposed power, are ques ions which, under my responsibility, I reserve to

There is here no intimation of authority ower in Congress to deal with this matter. my obligation to consult them: and yet it is matter solely and exclusively under their juris diction, and belonging to them. The war-power and the conduct of it, are theirs, and the Pres dent, as Commander-in-chief, is only the servant of the government and people, to execute the laws, and not a Dictator to make them, or to make his own reserved judgment the law, as to the disposal of a million of people. Strictly, he is bound by his oath, as well as by all the obligaof these multitudes of persons and for the protecother than that of free persons, held by rebel against the United States government in unlawful restraint and subjection, and entitled to de-

liverance and protection. As a humane ruler to say nothing of his legal pronounce them to be slaves, and to reserve to them free, or of exercising that right, or of de

As Executive of the government of the United dent Lincoln has no right to acknowledge or re gard any of the subjects of that government a to regard them as any other than free persons And the President himself, as Commander-in

Now President Lincoln, in forbidding the operation of the order of Gen. Hunter, in revoking and nullifying it, is, in fact, engaged in the miser able business of returning fugitives into slavery. He does it as truly as any of our Generals have ever done it, when they have commanded a squad of soldiers to be detailed for such service, or when they have ordered that no obstacles shall be put in the way of slaveholders hunting up their slaves. To this superfluity of naughtiness does the President of the United States descend and the two great acts most characteristic of his administration, and in which most directly, he has assumed the responsibility and acted with a will, are those for the protection of slavery, and the continuance of the slaves as slaves, in the two

cases of Generals Hunter and Fremont. If General Hunter's order had no effect, and was of no authority, then there was no need to have interfered with it. If it was of authority and had a legal effect, then by it the slaves de clared free were free, and could not be declared otherwise, without making them slaves, returning them into slavery. This is President Lincoln's effort, to return them into slavery, and keep them slaves. If he acts merely as com mander, the measure is a wholesale violation of the act of Congress. If he acts for the government of the United States, the measure makes us a slaveholding, slave-mongering Government, a vast, pandering governmental seurity for enabling the rebel states to continue the crime of slavery and a great Insurance Company, holding, for the rebel states, their slave property.

The greatest security that could possibly be given, is given by the President of our great Government, to states in rebellion and war against us, that their slaves shall be kept slaves. and their slavery not interfered with, unless under a necessity indispensable to the maintenance of the Government. To what a humiliation are we reduced before the world, to what debasement, by such a proclamation of the supremacy and perpetuity of slavery, even under martial law! And such a public declaration that we never will resort to the measure of humanity and justice involved in pronouncing the slaves free, except under the pressure of the last mortal necessity, under the alternative of freedom for the enslaved, or the destruction of our own Govern-

has caught a million at a blow. "So high a privilege" was never, "in the providence of God" con-

In that case, we behold the spectacle of the

mander, invested with an authority which the We behold the war-power, which is forbidden Commander-in-Chief seems to regard as pledged agains any such interference, suddenly summor clare slavery, to interfere for its protection and

Whichever way this nullification of Genera Hunter's order be regarded, it is a terrible intervention. If efficacious, it makes our governmen a slaveholding government. If not efficacious, it s an assumption of power, on the part of the President, for the cruel purpose of continued slavery, and a usurpation of authority, by the war-power, which, if permitted, is a despotism,

tions of humanity and justice, to execute the he had balls for six of them, after the d-d Yanonstitution and the United States laws in behalf | kees had gone. The Dr. will, we are thinking ion of their freedom, according to the article that "no person shall be deprived of liberty with. all his life worked under the lash, spend the reout due process of law;" nor has he any right to mainder of his life a free man. Nothing but slasuppose any of these persons to be slaves, or to very has sown the seed of this war, and nothing

obligations, President Lincoln ought to rejoice in he opportunity of delivering such multitudes from such misery. But he has no more right to nimself the question of the right of declaring termining that it must not be exercised unless it shall have become a necessity, indispensable to the maintenance of the government, than he has o pronounce a million of people in Massachuetts or New York to be slaves, and then to claim for himself the sole authority and power of deciding whether they shall be free.

States, and Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy, for the support of that government, Presibeing slaves, nor to treat them as such, far less to interfere with and forbid or nullify any order for their freedom. He has no authority or right chief, is as completely under subjection to the articles and laws of war framed by Congress, as any of his generals. This seems not to have been thought of. And one of those articles forbids the Commanders in our armies from treating any persons as slaves, or returning them into slavery,

The Emperor of Russia is struggling to make his serfs freemen, in the face of a terrible oppo-

The President of this free country, is the grandest slave hunter in the whole world. He ferred on any mortal " in all past time." He is a mighty hunter before the Lord. Surely it is neet to be said, "Even as Abraham, the mighty

hunter before the Lord." The action is unparallelled in originality and sublimity. He returns to the rebel states a mil ion slaves, amidst the roar of cannon, pointed at the rebels. And while ordering this carnage of their masters, and proclaiming the security of slavery amidst that very carnage, he expatiates on the sweetness of the contemplation of emancipation by the rebels themselves. He beseeches them, he persuades them, to consider how peaceful, and blessed the operation, as a change coming gently as the dews of heaven, while he is treating them to starvation, shells, and hot shot, chained thunderbolts and hail of iron globes. Gradual emancipation, at the will and pleasure of the rebels, is what he proposes for the slaves, gentle as the dew; instant submission to the Government, at the mouth of the cannon, at the will and pleasure of the Government, is what he proposes to the rebels, whether they will or not. Gradual and gentle renunciation of the wickedness of slavery and the rebellion against God, at the pleasure of the rebels instant renunciation of the wickedness of rebellion, against the Government, under penalty of

### For the Principia. OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

CAMP CHICKAHOMANY, rog J ..... 1of 1862.

Editor Principia; During the last two weeks, the great army of he Potomac has been, with mighty power, ad vancing toward Richmond, almost daily meeting the enemy and conquering him, but not without at times, great expense; it is costing the lives of many brave and heroic men. Yesterday, from early in the morning until it was quite dark, the booming of cannon, and volley after volley of musketry, shook the earth, for miles around, and as soon as it was light, it was again resumed, and ontinued, for about two hours. All that we have learned of this, what we judge to be one of the greatest battles that has yet been fought, is that the Union army was victorious. When the news came to our Camp, of that glorious result of the awful conflict that we had so painfully listened to cheers rent the air, and all seemed in

spired with new vigor. Within a few days we have, again and again been impressed, more and more, with the great wickedness of slavery. We are now encamped on a Dr. Gaine's plantation, the most delightful part of the Old Dominion that we have ever seen, and notwithstanding he is the most rank ecessionist that we have met, and is bold in his expressions of hatred against the Government that has so long protected him, and especially against those now giving their lives for their ountry, a strong guard is stationed over his property that nothing may be damaged. An old olored man, a slave of the Doctor's, in telling of his sorrows, said that his master told him that find safe keeping in Washington, or some othe good place, soon, and the old gentleman that has

Seeds of sin have been sown in our nation: and now we are having the harvest; a harvest that fills many a home with sadness, because their dearest friends have fallen in this great struggle to save our country. Oh, how foolish it will be, to only contend against the ripened fruit, and still let the seed be sown, that will soon again be a more terrible harvest than this!

GEN. LANE AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE A large and intelligent audience assembled a ooper Institute, last Thursday evening, to hear Hon, James H. Lane, of Kansas, on the Question of the Day. The lecture was the first of a course, under the auspices of the Emancipation League of the City of New York. Rev. Dr. Tyng, in taking the chair, made a few

oreliminary remarks, giving some account of his ecent interview with Mr. Lincoln in reference to Gov. Stanley's action. He expressed great confidence in the President. Col. McKave then came forward, and, after : lew remarks, read the Constitution of the Eman-

cipation League, which is as follows: " ARTICLE I .- The name of this society shall be

The Emancipation League in the city of New "To support the present war until its success-ul termination; and to that end, to promote, by precept and example, the support of the burdens ersonal and pecuniary, it may impose upon us To procure the repeal of all laws authorizin the inter-state slave trade, and all other laws Congress, which sanction or recognize the exist

nceof slavery in any state or territory. "And to insist that all slaves who become practically freed by our advancing armies, or by never be restored to bondage, and that no state low in rebellion be recognized as a member of the Jnion, except on the condition of emancipation.

"ARTICLE III.—These objects are to be of ained by peaceful and lawful agitation of the pub lic mind-by public meetings-by discussions in the periodical press-by tracts and essays freely distributed-by appeals to government-and by efforts to form auxiliary and co-operating socie

ties, throughout the land. "ARTICLE IV .- Any person may become a nember, by contributing annually to the funds of the society, and, on payment of \$25, may become

"ARTICLE V .- The officers shall be a President Vice Presidents, a Recording and a Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Commit ee of fifteen or more members-to be chosen as ally. The Executive Committee to have power to fill vacancies in its own body; and that five

be a quorum.

"Arricle VI.—An annual meeting to be fixed Mr. SUMNER. I offer the following resolution : by the Executive Committee. Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested ARTICLE VII.—The Executive Committee shall keep full minutes of its proceedings, and make annual reports thereof. "ARTICLE VIII.—The Treasurer shall have cus ody of the funds, and disburse them under the Governors.

lirection of the Executive Committee, and make an annual report to the society.

ARTICLE IX.—Auxiliary and co-operating soci eties having the same objects in view may be received in full communion with this society and secome members of it, through their representaives, upon such terms as the Executive Commit-

President-Wm. Cullen Bryant, "Vice-Presidents—James A. Hamilton, Wm. Curtis Noyes, Richard Warren, George Cabot Ward, Adon Smith, Marcus Spring, Andrew Bowen, Samuel Willett, C. Kissman, Charles B. Tatham, Robert L. Darragh. Corresponding Sccretary-Henry A. Hartt.

Recording Secretary-Edward Gilbert.

Treasurer-Edgar Ketchum. "Executive Committee.—James A. Hamilton John W. Edmonds, Henry A. Hartt, James Mc Kaye, Edward Gilbert, Charles P. Rogers, Freder-Kapp, Rev. George B. Cheever, Sidney H Gay, Aaron Frank, Theodore Tilton, Rev. John Duer, Wm. C. Russell, Oliver Johnson, Charles L. Brace, Rev. Wm. Goodell, Alexander Wilder, Rev. S. S. Jocelyn, Cephas Brainerd, Rev. J. E Ambrose, Richard H. Manning."

ed with enthusiastic applause. He spoke with great power and earnestness. He took the ground that the emancipation of the slaves was necessary-that slavery was the element of discord in the nation, and there could be no permanent peace, until it was removed. He thought that, although the rebel armies were dispersed, the latter, a vote for emancipation has been carnamed, by which, or on the ground of which, ed States is struggling to keep the slaves of this they would, for a long time, maintain a system of free country in slavery, for the sake of States in guerrilla warfare, and that nothing but the abolition of slavery could be brought to bear upon "Mr. C. C. Leigh, who was with General Saxton,

them. His most radical views were warmly received and heartily applauded.

At the close of the address, Mr. H. H. HELPER, he banished North Carolinian, who was present,

was called out, and replied in a few words. Resolutions denouncing Gov. Stanley, and approving the course of President Lincoln and ecretary Stanton were read and adopted.

THE SCHOOLS IN NORTH CAROLINA IR. VINCENT COLYER'S STATEMENT OF HIS LABORS.

Last Sabbath evening, by invitation of the New York Young Men's Christian Association, Mr. Vincent Colver delivered an address at the lectureroom of St. George's Church, at Stuyvesant square, making a report of his operations in North Carolina. Rev. Dr. Tyng presided. Mr. Colyer related a number of incidents about the fugitive elaves, telling how faithful, and of how much service they had proved in many instances. He told the story of the slave girl who was retaken by her master, and whom a body of soldiers, di guised, and with the letter M. on their caps, subquently rescued, essentially as it has been printed in the papers. This sending back of a negro slave, produced intense consternation among the egroes. They came to him and said. an our masters come and take us at any time He could say nothing. Such a scene a nessed that evening, he never saw before. There were hundreds of men and women whom he knew were loyal, that had built our forts and bridges and, at the risk of their lives, brought information upon which depended the safety of that whole division, and yet they could receive no protection from our government. They all gave up their work and came strolling in, with mournful and depressed countenances. Twenty were missing that night. It was natural for them to think that if they must go back to their masters it was better to go with apparent willingness, and carry all information from our camps to ingratiate them selves, once more, in their master's favor. The knew all about our troops, and no doubt carried General Burnside, who then said that the act of Congress that said no officer should return a fugi tive slave should be his rule and law. (Applause. Mr. Colyer told how a negro woman, with a fam ily of five, came thirty miles down the Neuse iver, wading part of the way in the shallows and holding the sides of her canoe to steady it and keep her infants from being drowned. She ought a basket of eggs to General Burnside, and said that she left her master by advice of her mis tress, who said: "Juno, this is terrible. My hus band is a secessionist, and I am a Union w I advise you, if you can, to get to the Yankees with your children. Take this basket of eggs as a present to General Burnside from me, and tell im if he can rescue a Union woman, for God's dren had died on the plantation, and when her master sulkily refused to assist in its burial, her istress, with her own fair, white hands, sawed out some boards, made a coffin, dug a grave, and buried the little corpse. Mr. Coyler related how a negro guided a detachment of soldiers to a lot of cotton near the river, and a boat load was thu btained; how "Sam," a bushy contraband, had submitted to the Union forces a plan to capture a regiment of rebels in a swamp, the secret paths and defiles of which he was well acquainted with, and how it only failed because Sai not strictly adhered to. An officer said, in the resence of one of the generals that, "There was not a braver man in North Carolina." egro on arriving in the Union lines said to Gen ral Foster: "You's sure to win, sah : you's shure win, 'cause tousands of us darkies is allus prayin' for you's, years an' years." Among all the negroes there had been the best of order preserved, and neither on the fortifications or in the schools had they ever had a fight or serious dis-turbance. Mr. Colyer then spoke about the whites. He had one school of sixty white children. He had not asked whether their parents were loyal or secession; the charity was extended to all. General Burnside, a few days ago, honor ed the school with his presence, and was so much pleased with it that he said he would give fifty follars a year rather than have the closed. In regard to provisions, many ladies who at the commencement of the war, were worth \$30,000 or \$50,000, now trusted for sustenance to the supplies he had distributed. There were four undred suffering white females there to whom he had sent provisions. The press had criticised knew that some of the supplies came from Saint George's Church, and was convinced none of its members would find fault for thus relieving actual necessity. Fifteen or twenty wives of sol-diers in the rebel army were thus assisted. When the rebels ran away, of course the women were left behind, and those women have been treated humanely, and now feel kindly towards our gov ernment. There were also many poor who have never been disloyal at heart, who expressed the greatest joy at the arrival of our forces, and hoped the rebel troops would never come back. They, oo, sympathise with the slave, and wish for his

There have been four hundred and fifty families of whites, loyal and disloyal, who have received their charities. These families averaged about four persons each. There were also one thousand black families assisted and cared for, averaging five persons to a family. The dispensing of provisions had forced him to keep six black men con tinually weighing and dealing out. When our troops first went to North Carolina they found a number of men in the secesh hospitals, and had taken good care of them, "doing good to those who despitefully use us." Mr. Colyer spoke with much feeling of the seenes at the battle-ground at Newbern. A young and beautiful boy lay al night upon the ground where he had died. overlet had been placed over the body, and when he turned it down in the morning and saw the white and dead but beautiful features of that noble boy, his face still stained with the blood that had clotted about his death wound, there right by his reddened cheek, was a little blue vio let that had just blossomed. Mr. Colyer stated that the whole value of the stores and books and tracts that have passed through his hands, and been distributed by him since the battle of Bull

Ruu, is \$17,500. Rev. Dr. Tyng closed the meeting with some remarks. He thought Mr. Coyler could do more good by going through the country and telling North the story he had told them, than he could by going back to North Carolina. He proposed that a meeting should be held in the Cooper Institute next week, and Mr. Colver should

# THE NEWS

# CONGRESS.

MONDAY, JUNE 2 IN SENATE. A brief statement, from the Tri bune, of Mr. Sumner's resolution in reference to Gov. STANLEY appeared in our last Principia. We here copy the more full report in the Dails,

communicate to the Senate copies of any commis sions or orders from his Department undertaking to appoint provisional Governors in Tennessee and North Carolina, with the instructions given to the

Governors Johnston and Stanley.

By unanimous consent, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution. Mr. Sumner. I shall not stop now to consider any question of the power to appoint Governors of States. My object is different. It is to call at tention to an incident of peculiar interest and importance. I have received from a quarter in which I place confidence, a statement to the following effect; that one of the first acts of Mr Stanly on his arrival at Newbern, in North Caro lina, and assuming his responsible duties as provisional Governor, was to announce that school there for the education of colored children opened recently by northern charity, must be closed, as it was forbidden by the laws of North Carolina, which he was instructed by the author ities of Washington to maintain.

dinary transaction: "In a conversation between Governor Stanley and Mr. Colyer, the Governor stated that there was one thing in Mr. C's doings, as superintendent of the poor, a question would be raised about, indeed, it had been already, and that was his (C.'s) keeping school for the blacks. Of course you are aware, said the Governor; that the laws of the State make the opening of such schools a criminal offense. My in structions from Washington were that I was to carry out the laws of North Carolina, precisely as they were administered before the breaking out of this unhappy affair; so, if I were called upon for a decision in the matter of your schools for the blacks, I would have to decide against you, but at the same time, I don't want anything done abruptly. As a man, I might do, perhaps, as you have done, but as a Governor I must act in my official capacity according to my in-structions, and administer the laws as I find them."

I have here an official report of this extraor

A true copy. C. H. Mendell, Clerk to Mr. Colyer Newbern, May 28, 1862.

Then follows a further statement:

in hostile combat his distinguished kinsman.— ties, adopted a resolution embodying the senti-N. O. Delta, May 16.

the Oriental, on his way to South Carolina as con-ential agent of the National Freedman's Relief ciation, and who has just returned, asked Mr. what he should do. Mr. C. replied : 'I must he schools, as I cannot consent to place my a situation where I am liable to be punished ing to the laws of North Carolina.' Leigh is the chairman of our home commit

undertaken to close a school for little chil-i, whether black or white, it is important that should know the authority under which he assumed to act. Surely nobody here will being to take the responsibility for such an act. flicult to conceive that one of the firs ruits of national victories, and the reestablish nent of national power, should be such an enor-nity, which it is difficult to characterize in any erns of moderation. Jefferson tells us that in a ertain contest there is no attribute of the Alwhich would not be against us. And me to say, that if, in the war in which we w unhappily engaged, the military power nited States is to be employed in closing there is no attribute of the Almighty must not be against us; nor can we ex of humanity, and of common sense, st against such an impiety under the sanc

the other day from the British cor er in a conquered province of India. At with summary punishment, he proceed "All other crimes you will investigate ing to the forms of justice usual in th y, modified as you may think expedient laws and customs, unless where they are repugnant to reason and equity.' (See astone vs. Bedreechen, 1 Kneff's Privy il Rep., 338.) Here is the proper limita-Anything else is unworthy of a civilized y. Whatever is clearly repugnant to read equity must be rejected. Surely such a of be enforced. But what can be mo repugnant to reason and equity than the law which an officer, in the name of ited States has threatened to enforce.

IN THE HOUSE, The Indian Appropriation ill was discussed, and postponed until Thursday

Free Persons Mr. Wuson introduced a bill : he reduction of free persons to the con-layery: which was read a first and

troduced a joint resolution for the or of Robert Small and others; which first and second time, and referred to tal Maine Land Titles. The bill for quiet

on of Robert Small and others. My

an disputed titles, was read a third time The bill provides for the payment cuttles, for land taken under the Asl

of Hauts and Liberia. The Senate et, authorizing the President to placing with the House Commit Tusky Mr. Goscu moved that the harsed from the further con

I hope my friend will not press that It there be objection, I move that petaled, in order to get the sub-House at this time. there were-ayes 59, noes 25

ers were ordered; and Messrs, Gooch and

New York, presented to ten years ago, "praying the Congress of d States to recognize Hayti as an inde-State, and in our relations with her to in the same footing as other independ

in that it is the interest of the United States it should never become a European dependency, ary, an independent State, which Hayti has vindicatd her unquestionable love of indeper fusal of the protectorate of France 1816, thus adhering to the polgenerously granted in 1816, under the of Petion, to Bolivar, when in his misfor was enabled to renew the combat of lib ally to establish the independence land. Thus also was reasserted the y previously proclaimed, that no po-

erica, except those which are essential

of for Hayti, had the prayer of these pe-been listened to and granted at that hat part of the island which has since pain, might have been to-day free And should we refus s this bill, our successors may, it had we done our duty, a still furthe American continent might ed from the same fate. For any continent, once emancipated from control, to be again yielded to it, reversing the law of progress, going I look forward to the time when this wholly and forever emancipate government and control of the Old World. I can see no good why the new continent should not be in-ent of the old; why, in its broadest and ans and only Americans shall rule Ameram not content that European rulers, in of the fairest portions of America as ige and make-weights; that portions of territory larger than the territorial

be sold and bartered from one prince and poten-Mr. Cox moved a substitute, for appointing consul-general for each of those republics, with power to negociate treaties of Commerce. He

European kingdoms should

ncluded a labored speech thus, Now we come back to the question; what the need of a minister resident at Hayti; and why do we want another in return? Is commerce your object? You can get that by the mode pro sed in my amendment. I ask the gentleman rom Massachusetts whether he expects a minis-

Mr Gooch. My proposition is to put Hayti upon the same footing with other independent eations and to receive ministers from her as England and France and other continental Powers

Mr. Cox. The gentleman from Massachusetts intends to let Hayti and Liberia send as ministers whomsoever they please to this country. If they send negro ministers to Washington city gentleman will say, they shall be welcomed as ministers, and have all the rights of Lord Lyons and Count Mercier. They cannot send any one else than negroes, as representatives of their nations. Indeed, a negro, by the Constitution of Hayti, is the only person who can hold such an in which the rights of Congress over the Terri-

That Constitution debars whites from of-Mr. Fessenden. What objection can the gen tleman have to such a representative?

Mr. Cox. Objection? Gracious heavens! what ! Objection to receiving a black man ality with the white men of this coun-Every objection which instinct, race, prejand institutions make. I have been taught in the history of this country that these Coms and this Union were made for white men; that this Government is a Government of tended, by anything they did, to place the black race upon an equality with the white. The reasons for these wise precautions, I have not now time to discuss. They are climatic, ethnological, that was proclaimed to be the law. If the na-continuation and social. It may be the gentlemen on the other side intend to carry out their schemes of emancipation to that extent that they

ing a colored representative in the capital at Washington. Is not that your object? I charge ought to read the Dred Scott decision over again, the vote by which the bill of of the House (No. 472) that it is. Do you not want to begin by giving national equality to the black republics? After having obtained the equality of black nations with white nations, do you not propose to carry the equalty a little further, and so make individ-

ual, political, and social equality?

Mr. Fessenden. The gentleman can draw such iferences as he pleases; but he will state his

wn reasons, and not ours.

Mr. Cox. If I draw my own inferences, I migh draw a great many about the gentleman from Maine. I recollect that the gentleman stated that he would rather that the Union should not be restored than that slavery should continue. I draw some remarkable inferences from such language He is, therefore, consistent and logical in trying to get at black equality. If slavery is not abolished, he is a disunionist. He is for its abolition, and hence favors this plan of equality, to welcome the entranchised, when the scheme is fully

Mr. Blair, of Missouri. The other day, when ve had a bill before the House for the emancipaion of the slaves of rebels, I offered an amendment for their colonization, against which the entleman voted-

Mr. Cox. Yes, I did. Mr Blair, of Missouri. That looks as if the entleman wanted to keep the negroes here on \$50,000.

n equality with us. [Laughter.]

Mr. Cox. The gentleman laughs and others augh around him. It is only the crackling of thorns under a pot. There is no inconsistency in my proposition. I voted against the proposi-tion to colonize the negroes not because I did not believe, if this emancipation took place, the mancipated slaves would not be better apart from the whites, and better out of the country; than I do to the vicious practice that obtains but because I am not prepared, in view of the the Territory of Utah; but I think we have it great expense which such a proposition would at this time, trouble enough on our hands will out invoking further trouble. We have had out

es of their removal.

Mr. Cox. I know that idea was ingrafted as an mendment to some other wild proposition; but t was one of those delusive, Utopian schemes for Federal supervision over a system of labor, which, I thought, did not come from the practical good sense which distinguishes the gentleman rom Missouri, and the distinguished family from

which he springs.

Mr. Blair, of Missouri. I am so thoroughly a mocrat, and have such confidence in the peo-e, that I believe that when you present to any ople that which is for their best interests, they fill adopt it. I do not believe, as the gentleman ad some others seem to, that these people have t sense enough to do what is for their interest. believe that negroes understand what is good r them as well as other persons do.

Mr. Cox. If these negroes will not go volum arily, will you make them go, after you free

erned, I have not the least hesitation in saving hat I would be in favor of deporting these aves when emancipated.

Mr. Cox. And that is your idea of the Godpoorly we can afford to go into the expenditur

iven right of liberty, is it? Oh!
Mr. Blair, of Missouri. Yes, sir; 1 would ive them the right of liberty where they can njoy real liberty, and not where, as in both the ad nothing that makes liberty sweet to man. o for giving them a country and a home, and implete liberty in that country, where they will superior to any other race.

Mr. Cox. Well, there is a great deal of good ense in that. The free blacks ought to be trans sorted from this country; as Jefferson said, when

And so the gentlemen continued to flounder on. n the quagmire of prejudice and colonization. without finding foothold, anywhere, successful in nothing but in confuting each other, and making themselves ridiculous

MR. BIDDLE of Pensylvania, advocated the amendment of Mr. Cox, in a long speech, replete with abuse of abolitionists, a term which he applied, freely, to the opponents of interminable slavery He shared in the alarm of Representatives from the border states, and added.

Sir, that alarm would spread to every man o my constituents who loves his country and his race, if the public mind was not lulled and put to sleep with the word "colonization." I say the word, not the thing; for no practicable and adequate scheme for it has ever been presented or devised. The word is sung to us as a sort o "lullaby." I am fully conscious of the value, in this respect, of the Liberian colony. But I wil misled by it. It gives us the means of measuring the adequacy of colonization to mee general, precipitate emancipation. Sir, it is illu sory; it does not tranquillize me. When I see men bent on breaking down the dikes and opening the floodgates that shut out an inundation, am not tranquillized, because some philanthropist stands by with a pint mug, promising to bail it out and the running over : but if you suddenly let i the floods, it will prove but a "pint mug" measure of relief. It is in vain to suppose that the industrial interest of the North can be made to bear a frightful expenditure to buy up and send away the productive labor of the South. That is pol tical economy run mad. Indeed, when the proposition came before us, one of my colleagues, an minent supporter of the Administration, the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, [Mi Stevens.] said, with his usual frankness, that it made no difference whether we adopted or rejected it; he said it was "about the most diluted milk and-water gruel proposition that was ever given to the American people." Another distinguished olleague of mine, the chairman of the Judicary Committee. Mr. HICKMAN, who voted for Mr Lincoln, I believe, called him "a coward" for making such a proposition. While eminent members

of the party in power thus laugh to scorn the colonization scheme, I may well say it remains but an empty word. We copy the above to show how little prospec there is, that any extensive Colonization measures will ever be adopted by Congress. Men of common sense, whenever the practical question is presented, on both sides, unite in deriding the idea of removing any large portion of the colored peo.

The debate was continued till the House ad-

TUESDAY, JUNE 3.

IN SENATE. Polygamy in Utah. On motion of Mr. BAYARD, the bill was taken up and considered in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. BAYARD. I will state, very briefly, the difference between the bill as proposed to be amended by the Judiciary Committee, and the bill as passed by the House of Representatives. The bill of the House is intended to punish the crime of polygamy, or bigamy, properly speaking. when committed in any Territory of the United States; but, in point of fact, it goes beyond that; it punishes cobabitation without marriage. The committee, in their amendments, have so altered the first section as to provide for the punishment of the crime of bigamy, leaving the punishment for a similar offense, where marriage had been contracted elsewhere, to the State where it was contracted. We thought that clearly preferable, and that it would be of no utility to carry the act beyond the evil intended to be remedied, which was to put down polgamy, as a part of the recognized legal institutions of Utah.

amendment was agreed to. Mr. HALE. I shall probably vote for the bill : out I should like to know from the chairman of the Committee if its provisions are not inconsistent with-

Mr. BAYARD. I wish to move to strike out '\$100,000," and insert "\$50,000," in the third sec-The VICE-PRESIDENT. That motion is not now

in order. Mr. HALE. I was only going to say that I had tories are examined, with some care, and it occur red to me that possibly the provisions of this bill might be inconsistent with some of the doc trines and dogmas of that decision. I refer to a case decided in the Supreme Court at the Decem ber term of 1856, entitled, "Dred Scott vs. Sand ford," and the doctrine was pretty thoroughly gone over, in that decision, as to how far the pow ers of Congress extended over the Territories It striks me that by analogy, this bill infringes upon that decision, for I remember that one o the exponents of the true faith on this floor used white men; that the men who made it never in- to illustrate this dogma, at least as often as once

ant. I think at least once a month, for years, that was proclaimed to be the law. If the nawill raise the blacks to an equality in every respect with the white men of this country. I suppect with the white men of this country. I suppect with the white men of this country.

and at this time, when there is so much necessity for invoking all the reverence there is in the ountry for the tribunals of the country, it seems to me we ought to tread delicately when we trench upon things that have been so solemnly decided by the Supreme Court, as this has. But as he gentleman who reports the bill is a member of the Judiciary Committee, if it is clearly his opinion that we can pass this bill without trench ng upon the doctrine of the Dred Scott decision

shall interpose no objection.

Mr. Bayard. I will not be drawn into any rgument. It is sufficient to say that I have read he decision to which the honorable Senator alides, I think with some care, and in my judgment this bill is entirely within its principles, as | 0 well as within the decision itself. I cannot see the contrariety. I shall not enter into the argument, now. To me it is very palpable that the bill is within the power of Congress, and is ne- Rebels.'

essary legislation.

The bill was reported to the Senate. Mr. BAYARD. I propose, now, in the fifth line of the third section to strike out "one hundred" and insert "fifty," so as to make the limitation of real estate held by an ecclesiastical corporation

The amendment to the amendment was agreed

The amendment made as in Committee of the Whole, as amended, was concurred in.

Mr McDougall. It may not be considered very judicious thing to object to this measure here, but I feel called upon to do it. There no Senator, I think, who objects more strongly the Territory of Utah; but I think we have, jus communication with California cut off by the Ir Mr. Blair, of Missouri. My amendment pro-poses that the negroes should be apprenticed, and that the receipts should go to pay the expencontroversy with them as to their admission, a a State. They are clamoring for that, now. In my judgment, no particular good is to be accomplished by the passage of this bill at presen When the time does come that our communic tion across the continent is complete, then we can take jurisdiction where we have power, and c employ power for the purpose of correcting thes abuses. I suggest to gentlemen, in the fir place, that they cut off, most likely, the comm cation across the continent to our possession the Pacific by a measure of legislation of the kind, which will be well calculated to inv certainly will invite, great hostility, and interf with the general interests of the country. will cost the Government a large amount, if ed nunication is interfered with, and do no substa ial good. I do not think the measure, at the ime, is well advised. It is understood its pr visions will be a dead letter upon our statut avoided. If Senators will look the question fairly n the face, and consider how important it is that we should have no difficulties now on our wes ern frontier between us and the Pacific how

> stantial good which will result from it, I think they will hesitate before they pass it. The im policy of its present passage will cause my colleague and self, after consultation, to vote against The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.
>
> Mr. Howard. I ask for the year and mays or

oill, and then consider the little amount of

ies that will be threatened on the passage of this

e passage of the bill. Mr. Senner. I was about to make the same re The yeas and mays were ordered; and being taken, resulted—yeas 37, nays 2; as follows:
YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Browning,
Chandler, Collamer, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessendeu, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Har-lan, Harris, Howard, Howe, King, Lane of Indi-ana, Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Rice, Saulsbury, Sherman, Simmons, Stark, Sumner, Ten Eyck Thomson, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Willey Wilmot, Wilson of Massachusetts, and Wright

Navs-Messrs. Latham and McDougall-2.

So the bill was passed.

The title was amended so as to read, "A bill punish and prevent the practice of polgamy the Territories of the United States and other blaces, and disapproving and annulling certain ets of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory

[So, with only two dissenting voices, the Sen te affirms and exercises the right of Federal egislation on the marriage laws in the Territo ries. If in the Territories, why not in the States? If on the relation of husband and wife, why not on master and slave?]

The Tax bill engrossed the remainder of the lay, in the Senate.

IN THE HOUSE. Hayti and Liberia .- The Bill uthorizing the President to appoint diplomatic epresentations to the republics of Hayti and Li beria was taken up and debated at length, being advocated by Messrs. Kelley, McKnight, Thomas, Fessender and Gooch; and opposed by Messrs. Siddle and Crittenben.

The Amendment of Mr. Cox, substituting con uls, for diplomatic representatives was rejected v the following vote.

YEAS-Messrs. William J. Allen, Ancona, Baily Biddle, Jacob B. Blair, George H. Browne, Wil iam G. Brown, Calvert, Clements, Cobb, Corning ox, Dunlap, Dunn, Grider, Harding, Holman happ, Law, Lazear, Lehman, May, Noell, Nor on, Nugen, Price, James S. Rollins, Segar, Smith ohn B. Steele, William G. Steele, Stiles, Vib bard, Voorhees, Wadsworth, Ward, Webster,

Wickliffe, Woodruff, and Wright—40.

Navs—Messrs. Aldrich, Alley, Ashley, Babbit
Baker, Baxter, Beaman, Bingham, Francis P Blair, Blake, Buffinton, Casey, Chamberlin, Clark, Colfax, Frederick A. Conkling, Roscoe Conkling. Covode, Davis, Dawes, Delano, Duell, Edgerton Ely, Fessenden, Fisher, Frank, Gooch, Goodwin Granger, Hale, Hickman, Hooper, Horton, Hutchins, Julian, Kelley, Francis W. Kellogg, Lansing. Loomis, Lovejoy, McKnight, McPherson, Maynard, Mitchell, Moorhead, Anson P. Morrill, Justin S. Morrill, Nixon, Timothy G. Phelps, Pike. Pomeroy, Porter, Alexander H. Rice, John H. Rice, Riddle, Edward H. Rollins, Sargent, Sedg wick, Shanks, Sheffield, Shellabarger, Spaulding, Stevens, Stratton, Benjamin F. Thomas, Francis Thomas, Train, Trimble, Trowbridge

Van Horn, Van Valkenburg, Verree, Wallace, Walton, Washburne, Albert S. White, Wilson, Windom, and Worcester-82. The Bill was then passed by the following

YEAS-Messrs. Aldrich, Alley, Ashley, Babbit Baker, Baxter, Beaman, Bingham, Francis P.Blair, Blake, Buffinton, Cosey, Chamberlin, Clark, Clo nents, Colfax, Frederick A.Conkling, Roscoe Conkling, Covode, Davis, Dawes, Delano, Duell, Dunn, Edgerton, Ely, Fessenden, Fisher, Frank, Gooch, Goodwin, Granger, Gurley, Hale, Hickman, Hooper, Horton, Hutchins, Julian, Kelley, William Kellogg, Lansing, Lehman, Loomis, Lovejoy, Low, McKnight, McPherson, Maynard, Mitchell, Moorband, Mayon P. Mayrill, Lettin I. Moscill, Moorband, Mayon P. Mayrill, Lettin I. Moscill, Moscilland, Mayon P. Mayrill, Lettin I. Moscilland, Mayon P. Mayrill, Lettin I. Moscilland, Moscilland, Mayon P. Mayrilland, Mayon P. Mayon B. Mayon P. Mayon B. Mayon P. Mayon B. Mayon head, Anson P. Morrill, Justin L. Morrill, Nixon Timothy G. Phelps, Pike, Pomeroy, Porter, Alex ander H. Rice, John H. Rice, Riddle, Edward H. Rollins, Sargent, Sedgwick, Shanks, Sheffield, Shellabarger, Sloan, Spaulding, Stevens, Stratton, Benjamin F. Thomas, Francis Thomas, Train, Trimble, Trowbridge, Van Horn, Van Valkenburgh, Verree, Wallace, Walton, Washburne, Albert S. White, Wilson, Windom, and Worces-

NAYS-Messrs. William J. Allen, Ancona, Baily, Biddle, Jacob B. Blair, George H. Browne, Calvert, Cobb, Corning, Cox, Dunlap, Grider, Harding, Holman, Knapp, Law, Lazear, Mallory May, Menzies, Noell, Norton, Nugen, John S Phelps, Price, Segar, Smith, John B. Steele, Wil-liam G. Steele, Stiles, Vibbard, Voorhees, Wads-

worth, Ward, Webster, Wickliffe, and Wright Little other business of general interest was

ransacted. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4.

IN SENATE. - Freedom of slaves used by rebets. On motion of Mr. Sumner, it was Resolved, that the Secretary of War be requested to comnunicate to the Senate copies of any instructions to commanding generals, in pursuance of the act of Congress, approved August 6, 1861, setting free slaves who have been employed, by the consent of their masters, against the Government and lawful authority of the United States; and also to inform the Senate if any steps have been taken to make this statute effective, and to insure its due execution by our advancing armies for the benefit of slaves who have been so employed.

The tax bill was taken up, and on metion of Mr. Wilson the tax on cotton was changed from one cent per pound to half a cent. Several other amendments were proposed and rejected.

pect with the white men of this country. I suppose they want to approach that object by hav-

and see if we are not in danger of running counter to it. It strikes me, decidedly, that we are; ed in abetting the existing rebellion against the who are held at bay in front of the capital. The Signed,)

Signed,)

G. Government of the United States was rejected, on which the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. PORTER] was entitled to the floor.

Mr. PORTER addressed the House for an hour, upon the motion to reconsider. His remarks have been withheld for revision.

The motion to reconsider was carried, by a vote of 84 to 64 The Bill was recommitted to the Committee with instructions to report the substitute offered

by Mr. PORTER. That substitute it is understood "declares free the slaves of those who shall bereafter hold office of profit or honor in any of the rebellious States, under the so-called Confederate Government also providing for the acquisition of lands on which to colonize such freedmen with their own consent

and denationalizing the above-mentioned class of The former bill was of little value. The substitute is a still farther dilution -EDITOR.]

THURSDAY, JUNE 5. IN SENATE, Territory of Arizona.- The bill was taken up for providing a Territorial Government for Arizona. Among its provisions, one is, That their shall be no slavery nor involuntary servitude in the Territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted; and it repeals all acts and parts of acts, either of Congress or of the Territory of New Mexico, establishing, regulating, or in any way recognizing the relation of master and slave in the Territory.

The Bill was discussed during the morning hour whom the Factill was taken up. Mr McDoug-ALL offered and advocated a substitute and moved a recommitment of both to the Committee, which motion was rejected.

Mr. SUMNER moved the following: And be it further enacted, That every person claiming the services or labor of any other per-son as a slave shall pay a tax of two dollars on

account of every person so claimed; but in ro case shall any person so claimed be sold for the purpose of collecting the tax. There was a change in the Senate with regard to cotton; and while the debate was going on, there were Senators who complained that we did not impose any tax on the slave States. I thought there was justice in that complaint. I think that the tax ought to be imposed. I do not doubt its onstitutionality; and I know that in proposing it I do not in any respect recognize property in man. Therefore I offer the amendment, and ask the is as follows.

yeas and nays upon it.

The yeas and nays were ordered; and being taken, resulted—yeas 19, nays 16; as follows; YEAS-Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Clark Collamer, Fessenden, Foot, Grimes, Harlan Howard, Howe, King, Morrill, Pomeroy, Rice, Simnons, Sumner, Wade, Wilkinson, and Wilmot-

NAYS—Messrs. Browning, Carlile, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Foster, Hale, Lane of Indiana, Latham, Nesmith, Powell, Stark, Willey, Wilson of Massachusetts, and Wright-16. The amendment was agreed to. IN THE HOUSE. Negro troops.-Mr. WICK-LIFFE. I ask the unanimous consent of the House

for leave to introduce a resolution of inquiry which I have been trying to get before the House for a long time.

Mr. BINGHAM. Let the resolution be read I will not object if it does not give rise to debate.

The Clerk read, as follows: Resolved. 1. That the Secretary of Warbe directed to inform this House if General Hunter, of the department of South Carolina, has organized a egiment of South Carolina volunteers for the defense of the Union, composed of black men, (fugitive slaves,) and appointed the Colonel and other officers to command them. 2. Was he authorized by the Department to organize and muster into the Army of the United States, as soldiers, the fugitive or captured slaves? 3. Has he been furished with clothing, uniform, for such force? 4. Has he been furnished, by order of the War De partment, with arms to be placed in the hands of ese slaves? 5. To report any orders given said Hunter and correspondence between him and the

Department. The motion was laid over. The Indian Appropriation Bill was then dis

cussed, during the morning hour, when The Bounty appropriation Bill was taken up and discussed, till, on motion, the House, in Com-

mittee of the Whole, considered The Bill appointing a Board of Fortification when it was recommended that the enacting clause be stricken out, which, when reported to the House, was accordingly done. And so the Bill was rejected. After some minor business, the

House adjourned.

IN SENATE. Military Governors of States. Mi CMNER. I offer the following resolution, and asl he action of the Senate upon it now: Whereas, Edward Stanly, assuming to act u im military Governor of North Carolina-a pos aknown to the Constitution and laws of the Union—has undertaken, by virtue of such milita ry anthority, to surrender fugitive slaves, cor rary to the intent and meaning of an act of Congress recently adopted; also, to banish an Amer can citizen, in violation of personal rights secur ed by the Constitution; and, also, to close an appress schools, maintained by the charity of od men, for the education of colored children n defiance of every principle of morals and re igion, and to the discredit of our national char

acter: Therefore 1. Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cancel the letter of the Secretary of War, under which Edward Stanly ow assumes to act.

2. Resolved, That any such letter assuming

reate any person military Governor of a State, s without sanction, in the Constitution and laws nd, that its effect is to subordinate the civil to he military authority, contrary to the spirit of our institutions, and in derogation of the powers of Congress, which, where a State governmen alls into the hands of traitors, can be the only egitimate authority, except martial law

Mr. Carlie objecting, the resolution was laid

The Tax Bill was taken up, when, on motion f Mr. Anthony, "the vote by which a tax of two dollars on slaves" was reconsidered, discussed,

IN THE HOUSE. Private Bills. The time of the House was much occupied by various private claims .- In Committee of the Whole, Mr. MORRILL nade a speech in tayor of the bill donating land o Agricultural Colleges; and Messrs. Cox no Noble, both of Ohio, (democrats) delivered themelves of pro-slavery speeches, and against coniscation, "interference," &c.

Congress was not in session on Saturday.

According to the Tribune Correspondent, the SEXATE passed the House bill prohibiting river. We anchored four miles above Memphis slavery in the Territories: and Mr. Sumner presented a memorial from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, praying for the emancipation of the slaves .- IN THE HOUSE, Mr. JULIAN introduced a bill to repeal the Fugitive Slave Law, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. J. then offered a resolution instructing that Committee to report a bill for the repeal of that law, which was laid on the table by a vote of 68 to 51.

Mr. Colfax then offered a resolution instructng the Judiciary Committee to report a bill modifving the Fugitive-Slave Law, so as to require a jury trial in all cases where the person claimed denies under oath he is a slave, and also requiring any claimant under the said act to prove he between Flag officer Davis and the Mayor of Mem has been loyal to the Government during the present rebellion.

The Resolution was passed by a vote of 77 to 43.

THE WAR.

SATURDAY, JUNE 7. Gen. Mc Clellan's Army .- Nothing new or startling has yet been reported, from Gen. Mc-Clellan. There has been some slight skirmishing, and fuller accounts of the battle of "Seven Pines" or "Fair Oaks"—by which names the recent con.

flict is labeled—have been received. Gen. Mc Clellan is reported to be "preparing" for the great decisive conflict. He has delivered

ought to read the Dred Scott decision over again, the vote by which the bill of of the House (No. 472)

I have fulfilled at least a part of my promise to is 5,739. A nominal list will be furnished as soon

final and decisive battle is at hand. Unless you belie your past history, the result cannot be for a moment doubtful. It the troops who labored so faithfully and fought so gallantly at Yorktown, and who so bravely won the hard fights at Williamsburg, West Point, Hanover Court House and Fair Oaks now prove worthy of their antecedents, the victory is surely ours. The events of every day prove your superiority. Wherever you have met the enemy, you have beaten him. Wherever you have used the bayonet, he has given way in panic and disorder. I ask of you one last crowning effort. The enemy has staked his all, on the ssue of the coming battle. Let us meet him and crush him here, in the very center of the rebellion. Soldiers: I will be with you in this battle, and share its dangers with you. Our confidence in each other is now founded upon the past. Let us strike the blow which is to restore peace and union this distracted land. Upon your valor, disci-

pline, and mutual confidence the result depends. The Rebels appear to have suffered pretty se verely, in the recent battle. Deserters bring the story that Gen. Jo. Johnson was severely, if not mortally wounded, and that GEN. G. W. SMITH is now in command. Also that the rebel loss in killed, wounded, and missing, is estimated at 10,-

Gen. Fremont is in pursuit of Gen. Jackson He has had occasional skirmishes with the enemy, but no general engagement, as they seem much more anxious to retreat than to show fight. Dispatches dated Friday, June 6, state that the rebels burned the bridge which they had just crossed. near Mount Jackson; that a pontoon bridge was constructed as speedily as possible, that Gen. Fremont's army began to cross, but the river rose rapidly owing to the heavy rains, and the bridge was destroyed. No loss of life attended this disaster. The freshet will probably prove a serious embarrassment. 400 prisioners have been taken.

Beauregard's Army Disbanded-Gen. Beauregard's army has not only abandoned Corinth, but is dispersing, and flying in all directions. A general panic seems to have seized them. They run for their lives, throwing away arms, knapsacks, and everything which could impede their flight. Such is the end of the rebel army of the West. A dis patch from Gen. Halleck to the War Department

HALLECK'S HEADQUARTERS, Wed'y, June 4, 1862-Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: Gen. Pope, with 40,000 men, is thirty mile outh of Cerinth, pushing the enemy hard. He already reports 10,000 prisoners, and des

Thousands of the enemy are throwing away their arms.

A farmer says that when Beauregard learned that Col. Elliott bad cut the railway on the line of retreat, he became frantic, and told his men to save themselves the best way they could.

ers from the army, and 15,000 stand of arms car

We have captured nine locomotives and a number of cars. One of the former is already repair. ed and is running to-day. The result is all I can possibly desire H. W. HALLECK, Major General Commanding

Fort Wright (Pillow) is ours .- Fort Wright or

Pillow" as it is sometimes called, has at last yielded to Union forces. The following official dis. patches brings the intelligence. The following was received to-day at the Navy

Department: Hon, G. Welles, Secretary of the Navy; The dispatch boat of last night reports the eva cuation of Fort Pillow, and its occupation by our

troops. Most of the flotilla had passed below Randolph. (Signed) A. M. Pennock,

DISPATCH TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT. Washington, June 6 The following dispatch has just been received at the War Department:

CAIRO, June 6. The De Sota has arrived direct from Fort Pil Our forces occupy the fort

A number of guns were found. The large mortars had been destroyed The gunboats have passed Fort Randolph.

The Mississippi is now practically open to the

MONDAY, JUNE 9. Surrender of Memphis: Fight with the rebel fleet. Com. Farrigut off Vicksburg! COM. DAVIS OFFICIAL REPORT.

Union.

The following dispatch has been received at the Navy Department U. N. STEAMER BENTON, OFF MEMPHIS, June 6 To Hon. Gideon Welles. Secretary of the Nevy: Sik: I arrived here last evening at 9 o'clock, mpanied by the mortar fleet under Capt. May

nader, the ordnance steamers, storeships, &c., and anchored a mile and a half above the city. This morning I discovered the rebel fleet, which had been reinforced and new consisted of eight rams and gunboats, lying at the levee. The engagement, which commenced at 5:30 a and ended at 7, terminated in a running fight. I was ably supported by the ram fleet under command of Col. Ellett, who was conspicuous for

his gallantry and is seriously hurt, but not danger ously wounded. The result of the action was the capture or des truction of seven vessels of the rebel fleet, as fol-

The General Beauregard, blown up and burned. The General Sterling Price, one wheel carried The Jeff. Thompson, set on fire by a shell and

burned, and magazine blown up.

The Sumpter, badly cut up by shot, but will be The Little Rebel, boiler exploded by shot, and otherwise injured, but will be repaired.

Besides this, one of the rebel boats was sunk in the beginning of the action; her name is not known. A boat, supposed to be the Van Dorn, escaped from the flotilla, by her superior speed. Two rams

are in pursuit. The officers and crews of the rebel boats endeav and the clause rejected. The Bill was afterwards ored to take the shore; many of their wounded and prisoners are now in our hands. The mayor surrendered the city to me after th

Colonel Fitch came down at 11 o'clock, and ha taken military possesion. (Signed)

The following gives other particulars.

MEMPHIS, June 6, via Cairo, June 8. The fleet moved from before Fort Pillow Thurs day noon. The rebel transport Sovereign was cap-

tured forty miles below. A large amount of cot

ton had been burned and otherwise wasted by the

exasperated planters, all along the banks of the Friday morning we met eight rebel gunboats commanded by Capt. Montgomery, and a great naval battle ensued, lasting one hour and half. We sunk and destroyed four of the rebel boats. captured three, and one escaped. Our gunboats and rams fought admirably. We did not lose man. The enemy's loss is estimated at one hundred in killed, scalded and drowned.

Commodore Farragut is off Vicksburg Beauregard is reported to be at Columbus. Miss. and his troops are disaffected. I will send you full particulars, by mail, of our last and most important victory. Our men are inhilant - World

The city surrendered at noon. All is now quiet.

We received an enthusiastic reception.

U. S. FLAG-STEAMER BENTON, OFF MEMPHIS, June 6. I have respectfully to request that you will surrender the city of Memphis to the authority of the United States, which I have the honor to repre-

I am, Mr. Mayor, with high respect, your obedient servant, C. N. Davis, Flag Officer. In reply, the Mayor says: "Your note is received, and, in reply, I have

only to say, as the civil authorities have no means

of defence, and by the force of the circumstances,

the city is in your hands.' Corps. Corps.
Gen. Sumner, (2d) 185
Gen. Heintzelman, (3d) 259 980
Keves, (4th) 448 1,753 Killed, Wounded, Missing 921

The grand total killed, wounded and missing | proportion. The writer, referring to the expect-

G. B. McClellan, Maj. Gen. Commanding. The Rebels, as well as the Unionists, claim the victory at Fair Oaks.

Washington June 7. Dispatches have been received at the War Deartment from General Mitchell dated at Huntsville, Ala., June 6, stating that an expedition, uner command of Gen. Negley, had driven the en-my, commanded by Gen. Adams, from Wincheser, through Jasper and back to Chattanooga, and stterly defeated and routed them at that point. Baggage wagons, ammunition and supplies have allen into our hands, and still more important results may be expected to follow this move-

Charleston threatened.

Dispatches from Flag-Officer Dupont state that the gunboats have possession of Stono, near Charleston. The capture was made in consequence of information received from Robert There is a rumor that a fight has occurred or ames Island, in sight of Charleston.

From Gen. McClellan, Our loss .- The follow

WASHINGTON, June 9.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War : Statement of killed, wounded and missing of the 31st of May and June 1st 1862, in front of

been received, but is too lengthy to appear in hese columns. He states his whole loss at 38 killed, 155 wour led, 711 missing-total, 904; but he thinks many of the missing are safe, and estimates the full loss at but 700. All the guns were saved, and out of 500 wagons only 55 were lost, and these, with but few exceptions, were burned on the

oad.

From Fremont's Division .-FRONT ROYAL, Va., June 3, 1862. News from Gen. Shield's division states that a couting party crossed the river at Columbian bridge, and went to New-Market. They found hat Jackson had retreated through there three lays ago. His army had been reduced to about 000 men, the remainder having scattered brough the mountains, to save themselves. Gen. remont's army had followed them all the way, apturing wagons, prisoners, and supplies.

TUESDAY, JUNE 10.

Charleston threatened.- The rumor confirmed The rumor that Charleston, S. C., is threatened by Union forces, is confirmed—the only intelli ence received comes from rebel sources, and must therefore be accepted with some grains of allowance. It is as follows:

PHILADELPHIA June 9. The following dispatches are taken from South rn papers received in Baltimore:

CHARLESTON, June 4-A. M. The enemy lauded this morning 2,000 strong, t James Island opposite the city. A battle took clace. The enemy were repulsed, and twenty ist. The prisoners will be sent to Selma, Ala. mediately. There is still heavy firing in the rection of James Island, and it is rumored that hundred more Yankees have been cut off and aptured.

CHARLESTON, June 4-P. M. Gen. Gist's last dispatch says: The prisoners taken this morning, report tha

ne enemy landed 1,700 strong on Battery Island and on John Island. The enemy is now in front me in force, and under cover of his gunboats. in advance is imminent. James Island is about one mile distant from

Gen. Henter seems intent on accomplishing omething. We hope soon to hear, from reliable ources, of the surrender of Charleston.

From General Fremont.—Official Dispatch : Washington, June 9. The following dispatch was received at the

War Department, to-day, by telegraph from Front Royal HEADQUARTERS MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT, )

Army in the field, Harrisburg, June 9.
To Hon. E. M. Stanton Secretary of War: The army reached this place at 2 o'clock ye erday, driving out the enemy's rear guard fro he town. Severe skirmishing continued from that time till dark, the enemy's rear being closely pressed by our advance. At 4 o'clock, the Firs New Jersey Cavalry, after driving the enemy hrough the village, fell into an ambuscade he woods to the southeast of the town, in which ol. Windham of that regiment, was captured and considerable loss sustained. Col. Cheseret ith his brigade, subsequently engaged the ene ev in the timber, driving him from his position nd taking his camp. At about 8, a battalion of Kane's Pennsylvania regiment entered the ods, under the direction of Brigadier-General ayard, and maintained, for half an hour, a vigor s attack in which both sides suffered severely riving the enemy. The enemy attempted atteries soon silenced his guns. After dark the

emy continued his retreat. Full particulars

tv .- Trib.

will be forwarded by mail.

J. C. FREMONT,

Official War Bulletin .-Washington, Monday, June 9. A camp of instruction for fifty thousand men avalry, artilery, and infantry, in due proportions, ill be immediately formed near Annapolis, Md. Major-General Wool, United States Army, will

ommand the camp, in addition to his duties as Department Commader.
The ground will be selected, and the troops which will be assembled as rapidly as possible under orders from the War Department, will be placed in position as they arrive. Brig.-Gen. I Graham is assigned to duty as Chief of Caval ry, at the camp; and Brevet Brig.-Gen. Harvey Brown as Chief of Artillery, according to his brevet. A chief of the infantry arm will here after be designated. The Chief of Ordinance, the Quartermaster-General, the Commissary-General, geon-General, and Paymaster-General wil ach designate an experienced regular officer as e Chief of their regular departments at the mp. These officers will be subject to the or lers of Gen. Wool, and under his supervisio will, without delay, establish a hospital, and de

pots for all the supplies necessary for the head and efficiency of the troops, at points where i The long experience of the veteran officer as gned to command the camp, will dictate the ost efficient details for brigading, drilling equip ng and disciplining the reserve Corps of Armee be thus formed under him The Chiefs of the fferent staff of bureaux are hereby directed to id him by promptly meeting his reasonable reuisitions for the material of war.

By order of the Secretary of War. The West.-A dispatch from Louisville, Ky. ates that the Union forces occupy Baldwin untown, Jackson, and Bolivar. Also that 20,000 en had deserted Beauregard's flying army.

Memphis. - All is quiet at Memphis. 2,000 bales of cotton have been burned in the vicinity. Gen. McClellan .- No news from the Army near

Richmond, excepting that a "contraband" from that city, asserts that the rebels are making preparations for resistance. Of course, Gen. McClel lan will kindly wait till they are fully prepared

MISCELLANEOUS.

Finances of Italy .- The statement of the finan es of the kingdom of Italy has been published y the Secretary of the British Legation at Turin. The public debt amounts to £84,240,000 (\$421,2-00,000), and the annual revenue to £19,330,000 (\$96,650,000). It is calculated that the conquest acquisition of Venitia, and the satisfactory solution of the Roman question would raise the capital of the national debt to \$130,000,000 Consols 935/-Ib. (\$650,000,000). On the other hand, it is antici pated the revenue will be \$36,000,000 (180,000, 000).—Herald.

State of affairs in Charleston .- A private letter from Charleston, S. C., dated May 1, gives rather a gloomy account of affairs in the Palmetto city. ons and goods, of many descriptions, are scarce and very dear, and the consequence is that the poorer classes are suffering severely.

Prices are as follows: Tea from \$8 to \$10 per 

proportion. The writer, reterring to the expect-ed capture of the city by the Union army, ex-presses the "hope that what the Yankees are go-ing to do, they will do quickly," and states that she has "heard several of the citizens declare that they would rather die, than live another year as they had done."-Times.

Floods.-We have from Pennsylvania, accounts of disastrous floods in the Delaware and Lehigh Rivers. It is stated that many people have been

drowned by the sudden rise of the water. The entire village of Westport, Penn., on the Lehigh River, was washed away, during the lood, the other day, and a great many lives were lost. Only three, out of 300 houses were left standing. The loss of property, mostly in lumber, is very great .- Tribune.

Friendly attitude of Turkey .- As a singular ontrast to the action of the Christian Powers of Europe with regard to the reception given and aid afforded to rebel vessels in their ports, we have the fact demonstrated, by recent official communications between Mr. Seward and the government of the Sultan of Turkey, that the latter has refused admission into Turkish ports to any vessel bearing the rebel flag.—Herald.

Burial of New York soldiers who have fallen in battle.—The Board of Trustees of Greenwood Cemetery, have resolved to appropriate ground, free of charge, in that beautiful "City of the Dead," for the interment of all soldiers of this State, who shall have fallen in battle, or who shall have died from wounds, sickness, or otherig statement of the loss in the battle of Fair Daks has been received at the War Department: wise. In a letter acknowledging this act of patriotic liberality, Gov. Morgan says: "I esteem it a privilege of no usual importance, to accept on behalf of the soldiers of this State, their friends, and the State at large, your timely and generous donation. The honors of a nation await those Gen. Banks' official report of his retreat, has whose lives are sacrificed in its cause, and it is most fitting that a spot so accessible and beau-tiful as Greenwood should hold all that belongs to mortality, of those soldiers, dying in the serice, whose friends and the authorities shall seect that as a place of sepulchre. I welcome your beneficence as an earnest of the jealous care with which the future will preserve the fame of the upholders of the Union in this great struggle

or national existence. Times. Col. Corcoran.-The rebels have again broken faith in not releasing Col. Corcoran, as they

Earthquake .- A slight shock of an earthquake has been felt at CAIRO.

A foreign "Confederate" Minister fails to be "recognized." His letter falling into wrong hands:

We have from Washington a curious letter. written by Mr. Rost, Confederate Wandering Agent in Search of Recognition, directed to R. M. Hunter, Rebel Secretary of State, and dated "Madrid, March 21st, 1862." Mr. Rost arrived at the Spanish Capital just as the news of the fall of Fort Donelson was known there, and he had hard work to convince the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs that that event was a matter of no consequence to the Confederate traitors. He went on prove to Senor Collantes that the Southern tates were the natural allies and friends of Spain, to which the Minister quietly replied, that no private expeditions for the invasion of Cuba ad ever sailed from Northern but invariably from Southern ports. This stunning response, Mr. Rost attempted to parry by pitching into Secre-tary Seward. The Spanish Minister wanted to know what encouragement toward recognition the Rebels had got from other Governments. The reply of Rost is worth noting, since at that very ime we were favored daily with assurance that Napoleon was on the very point of recognizing the Confederates as a Government. Rost told the Spaniard, with a degree of truth not often displayed by Rebel emissaries, that the Emperor Napoleon would, under no circumstances, incur the enmity of the North by being the first to recognize the Confederate Government. Rost pressed upon M. Collantes the policy of making a grand daveholding compact between Spain Brazil and the Confederacy, but the imperturable Spaniard failed to see the beauty of the plan. after exhausting argument, distorting facts, and Charleston, and commands not only that city, but I lying shamelessly about the North, Mr. P. J. Rost presence, satisfied that So

be in a hurry to recognize his bogus Government.

Gov. Stanley vs. the Harbor Master By the steamer Guide, from Newbern, North Carolina, we learn that Governor Stanley is riding an exceeding high horse, and disgusting not only civilians but military men with his des potism. The house in which he had the negro girl hunted down for the whip of her master, has been burned. Stanley sent orders to the Harbor-Master to search all vessels for runaway slaves, but the Harbor-Master sent him word that he would see him (Stanley,) — before he would obey such an order. Stanley is decidedly in bad odor .- Trib.

other is the English iron steamer Cambria from Nassau. One was captured off Charleston, S. C., and the other off Wilmington, N. C., The Nassau has on board Enffeld rifles and ammun passed off quietly. Mayor Wallach, unconditiond Union, was re-elected by a large majority. Lewis Clephane, who, but little more than a year ago, was waited upon by a committee and order

Capture of Rebel Prizes. The capture of two

more valuable prizes is announced. One is the rebel steamer Nassau formerly the Gordon, run-

ning between Charleston and Nassau, and the

ed to leave the city because he was a friend of John Brown, is chosen Alderman by 300 majori-

FOREIGN. Europe .- Arrival of the Persia .- By the Persia we have two days later news from Europe. Mr. Thurlow Weed was a passenger in the Persia. There was great anxiety to hear from the United States, and many exaggerated stories afloat. The London Times bolsters up the Rebel cause with evident misgivings, and its ingenious explanations and apologies will not do much toward glazing over the stern facts of New-Orleans, Williamsburg, and-what it has yet to learn-of Corinth and the Seven Pines. The Parliamentary news is not important. The Globe says that England has washed her hands of the Mexican business, and retains only that hold over the enstoms of Vera Cruz essential to compel the Mexican Government to discharge its debts to English subjects. The Paris correspondent of the same paper gives the programme of Napoleon in regard to Mexico. The City of Mexico is to be occupied under every contingency, and garrisoned until the 20th of the coming October, when, the yenow rever season being over, a fresh army is to be forthcoming, and every strategic position in the whole country seized on There is to be a three-years occupancy by French troops, to allow time for the development of the national will. The Liverpool cotton market was depressed; flour and wheat were easier; corn was dull; provisions generally lower. Consols 93% and 9314.—Tribune.

Arrival of the steamship City of Washington with four days later news from Europe, her dates being Liverpool and Queenstown, May 29. The surrender of Norfolk and the destruction of the Merrimac were regarded in England as the last of the South, so far as war by water was concerned. General Butler's rule at New-Orleans does not meet with favor; he is considered very severe and harsh. Prices of cotton were firm at ½d. higher. Flour was dull and unchanged; Provisions very dull. Consols 931 and 935 - Ib.

Arrival of the North America .- One day later from Europe, per North America off Cape Race. Our troubles had called for notice of a resolution, in the House of Commons, of inquiry into the re-lations between Great Britain and the United States, and the Rebels .It seems that slow moving John Bull is not quite convinced of the immacula-cy of iron-plated war engines, his Committee of Inquiry having unanimously concluded that land fortifications must continue to form an essential feature in the defense of the country. The most amusing reading for this summer weather is the speculations of the British press and individual writers on our war. They are puzzled every way. Continental news is meager and unimportant Cotton closed with an advance of 16d. on American. Breadstuffs had an upward tendency; Flour 6d. better; Corn 6d. advance; Provisions dull

OBITUARY.

Died, March 22d, 1862, at the residence of hisfather, near Martinsburg, O., DANIEL D. WELSH, aged 20 years, and 24 days.

remarkably fine intellect, and strict moral integrity. His views of right were clear, and he never

The subject of this notice was a young man of

were few, well chosen, and exactly to the point. As he drew near the grave, his prospects for a blessed immortality, became brighter. He was resigned to his Father's will, having committed all into His hands. His love for earth grew less, and he was willing to depart and be with Christ, which was " far better."

He felt a deep interest in the welfare of others. His exhortations to those who approached his bedside, and his prayers, were truly touching. To his friends his loss is great, but what is

their loss is his eternal gain. "Brother thou art gone to rest; We will not weep for thee, For thou art now, where oft on earth Thy spirit longed to be.

Brother, thou art gone to rest. Thine is an earthly tomb, But Jesus summoned thee away, Thy Saviour called thee home. Brother, thou art gone to rest, Thy toils and cares are o'er, And sorrow, pain, and suffering, now

Shall ne'er distress thee more. Brother, thou art gone to rest. Thy sins are all forgiven. And saints above have welcomed thee To share the joys of Heaven.

Brother, thou art gone to rest. And this shall be our prayer. That when we reach our journey's end, Thy glory we may share."

MARTINSBURG, OHIO. ) May 20th, 1862.

# Family Miscellany,

. THE LADY MAJOR. "Gov. Yates, of Illinois, has made Mrs. Reynolds a Major in the State militia, as a recognition of her courage ous services in taking care of the wounded at the battle of Shiloh, where she was present on the field, throughout the fight."

Who, with firm step and flashing eye, Passes undaunted, though the cannons' roar, And thick and fast the bullets fly, And the red earth is soaked with gore Gurgling from hearts that beat no more? The soldier's wife, our beautiful Belle

The battle rages, fierce and high, And a cloud of dust and fiery moke Hangs o'er the place where the wounded lie, With gaping wounds, waiting to die; But she turns not aside from the sabre's strok She does not quail, she does not fly— The soldier's wife, our beautiful Belle.

We have wen the day! who rides in the van, With her dewy lip and shining hair ? While from the heart of each stalwart man There comes a deep but voiceless prayer, As his eye fondly turns to the lady fair. od bless our Major, beautiful Belle.

THE GIRL WITH A CALICO DRESS.

A. F. D. R.

A fig for your upper ten-girls, With their velvets, and satins, and laces Their diamonds and rubies and pearls, They may shine at a party or ball Emblazoned with half they possess, But give me, in place of the My girl with the calico dress.

As the rose in its earliest bloom: Her teeth will with ivory compare, And her breath with the clover perfume Her step is as free and as light. As the fawn's whom hunters hard press, And her eyes are as soft and as bright-My girl with the calico dress.

She is cheerful, warm hearted and true And kind to her father and mother She studies how much she can do For her sweet little sister and brother, If you want a companion for life, To comfort enliven and bless, She is just the right sort for a wife, My girl with the calico dress.

# LITTLE BY LITTLE.

One step, and then another, And the longest walk is ended, One stich, and then another, And the largest rent is mended; One brick upon another, And the highest wall is made; One flake upon another, And the deepest snow is laid.

So the little coral-workers, By their slow but constant motion, Have built those pretty islands In the distant, dark blue ocean And the noblest undertakings Man's wisdom hath conceived. By oft-repeated efforts Have been patiently achieved.

Then do not look disheartened O'er the work you have to do And say that such a mighty task You never can get through; But just endeavor day by day Another point to gain, And soon the mountain which you feared

"Rome was not builded in a day," The ancient proverb teaches; And Nature, by her trees and flowers, The same sweet sermon preaches. Think not of far-off duties, But of duties which are near: And having once began to work,

Will prove to be a plain.

### Resolve to persevere. THE DAISY.

Not worlds on worlds in phalanx deep, Need we to prove a God is here— The gasy, fresh from whiter's sleep, Tells of His hand in lines as clear.

For who but He who arched the skies, And pours the day-springs living flood, Wond'rous alike in all he tries, Could raise the daisy's purple bud? Mould its green cup, its wiry stem,

Its fringed border nicely spin, And cut the gold embossed gem, That, set in silver, gleams within ? And fling it unrestrained and free. O'er hill and dale and desert sod, That man, where'er he walks may see In every step the stamp of God.

The following admirable sketch, which we clip from the Vermont Journal, meets a social requirement. We hope it will have a salutary effect upon the class of people, old and young, of either sex, who are addicted to torturing every act or word of another into something unworthy and disgraceful. If people were more pure-minded them-

selves, perhaps they would see less of evil in the actions of others. Read, it one and all, and we pledge our word, you will be repaid! If this should meet the eye "x. y. z.," and she should happen to be in a benevolent mood, will she favor Principia with something from her

# WIDOWER'S CHILDREN.

'It is easy enough to see what Kate Lee is driving at !' exclaimed Miss Brown, one morning, at the breakfast table, 'but I would'nt be quite so bold about it ; I do hope Dr. Moreland will have too much good sense to be caught in that trap.'

'Why, what do you mean, Aunt Ann?'

puzzles; it was ridiculous. Before I would ward, superficial, heartless girl, and take her

Kate Lee was Lucy's dearest friend, and her face flushed as she replied, 'Kate Lee doing such a thing as that? Never! She would for it, so we musn't be too severe upon their sooner put her head into the fire. She loves children, and always tries to entertain them; it's a shame to put such a construction on her good nature. She set about maneuvering for a husband! She is refined and delicate in her shaken her."

It is provoking to see women oringing sacus accusations against their own sex, said Lucy.

I was so angry with Aunt Ann, I could have shaken her." feelings, almost to a fault; Aunt Ann, how

are a dear good sister as ever was, but you motives to one another, how can we expect don't know everything. I suppose you will be the other sex to be more just? A gentleman playing off these sly tricks , shortly, but now you once said to me, 'You women are perpetually are a perfect little innocent; decidedly verdant, in fact.'

His sneering tone irritated Lucy almost beyond endurance. She didn't so much care about Aunt Ann; she was an old maid, and given to looking on the night-side of human nature, but Frank was a favorite brother, some years older than herself, to whom she had always looked up with pride and joy.\*

'Do you mean to assert,' she said in a

'I think she knew the young and handsome papa was looking on, all the time, and that nothing ally eloquent on the topic, and yet before I would be so likely to win his heart as affection for his child. Now don't give yourself airs, Lu; the truth is, the doctor is a famous match, and I guess Kate would'nt object to consoling him; there ar'n't many girls who would. A widower who has a clear ten-thousand a year and is a man of fine taste and elegant manners beside, dosen't grow on every bush, and Kate isn't such a simpleton as you; she hasn't been in New York society three years for nothing.'

Poor Lucy, she could hardly keep from crying; at that moment she hated men cordially; all men, even Frank, whom she had always thought so noble. How little he knew about women, how low and vulgar his conceptions of them were .- his, and all other men's!

'Yes, you men are all so vain !' she exclaimed, in an excited tone. 'There isn't a man living, but thinks he can marry any woman; that all he has to do is just to walk the rounds of his feminine aquaintances, surveying them in a lordly manner, and at last condescend in his sovereign grace and mercy, to select one who shall be forever after grateful for the favor. There's nothing does a man so much good as to be refused : I don't think any man is decent till he has been rejected once or twice, and had the conceit taken out of him a little.

'Well. I'm afraid that means of grace won't be tried on the doctor; a handsome man with the man who could be won by these, knowing a large fortune don't get refused in these days :' and Frank left the room with a saucy smile on his face, which said plainer than words, 'You little simpleton, how green you are !'

nmult of feelings; perhaps the strongest of these was a furious desire that Kate should we strictly deleter, and when she thought of Kate, how pure minded and noble she was, now shrinkingly deleter, and such as the server failed to commit a verse to the prompted and the proposal to marry Kate Lee. His first with a pure more patiently, believing that some representation of the prompted and unappreciated by other friends, and that we cannot convince them the ritimate friend, and that we cannot convince them the ritimate friend, and that we cannot convince them the ritimate friend, and that we cannot convince them the ritimate friend, and the word of the right still a possibility. Expectation of the right still a possibility of the prompted and the proposal to in this life, in that other, where all injustice and misopprecisions will all the statistics and misopprecisions will be statistic them that we cannot convince them the ritimate friends and and was proposed to marry Kate Lee. His first will always liked him in a certain way, for he was the representation of the right state and many probabilities, and was the same with the great if and the proposed to the right state and many probabilities, and were continually supplied with the state of the property of the Congregational order, cannot be readed through as a particular favor, that she would not be statistic and misopprecisions she was no despiser of wealth or the engine of the property of the Congregational order, cannot be readed through as a particular favor, that she would now make as well as the state of the property of the Congregational order, cannot be readed through as a particular favor, that she would now make as the work of the Congregation and reader to the property of the Congregational order, cannot be readed through as a particular favor, that she would now make as particular favor, that she would now make as the property of the congregation of the reader of the property of the congregation of reader to make the property of the congregation of reader to make a particular favor, that she would now make as the cannot misting of wome to entrap and deceive them? She knew it was false. She knew her friends were not intriguing: those she knew intimately were sensative and refined in feeling, and would shrink in disscornful determination to refuse any man who

rich and fascinating.

She went over to see Kate Lee, in the course of the morning, and girl-like, told her all that the necessity of vindicating her reputation by giving the doctor some palpable rebuff, a curious expression hovered about her lip. Kate Lee was several years older than Lucy, therefore less sensative to such gossiping comments, and Lucy was quite vexed to see her take it

utter such falsehoods; for my part, I never mean to speak civilly to a gentleman again; if I do, he will think I am trying to get him, to use Aunt Ann's disgusting phrase.'

'There's no use in getting angry over it ; we world you will find it, I fear; but if we are conscious of being truly pure-minded and free from degrading motives, we can afford to let foolish people talk, and possess our souls in patience in spite of it.'

'But one can't help feeling constrained and such things will be said about us, when there isn't the slightest truth in them.'

'Yes, that is the worst effect of such ill-natured gossip; it places us in an unnatural position, and prevents a modest, sensative woman from feeling free, and enjoying as she otherwise might, the conversation of sensible, intelli-

gent gentlemen.' But do all men talk about us in this way,

and really suppose we have designs upon their precious hands and hearts?'
'O, I hope not,' answered Kate, laughing. I trust there are some really modest, sensible men in the world, though it must be confessed most seem vain enough; and I know even sensible men, sensible in other respects, who seem to consider it necessary to act perpetually on the defensive; they evidently think they are friend Lucy Brown, from which we give an exwalking among concealed man traps, and scarce- tract; ly dare to shake hands, cordially, with a lady, lest one should be sprung upon them. I always long to say to such, 'Don't be so terribly irresistable as you suppose, and are perfectly

wouldn't it be an immense relief to these poor men to know they might be as agreeable as they could, without unduly exciting or encouraging us poor weak women ?' and a silver laugh him, and so impressed with a sense of his unrung out from Kate's merry lips. In a moment, she said, more seriously, 'But it must be con- that it was truly edifying to behold. I rather fessed that there are some of our sex who are think most men lose their conceit when they a disgrace to it; who have a passion for ad- are genuinely in love, don't they? It's commiration, and are not scrupulous about the forting to think so, at any rate. means used to gain it ; who look upon marriage as the one great end and aim of life, and have with gentlemen. Oh, it is humiliating to see

how unwomanly some women are.' Yet it is hard that the innocent should suf-

no matter how high her position, or how much she may be courted and flattered,—one such peris up to !' Now, Kate, tell me if it is absurd son, especially if she is pretty or brilliant, will to act thus? I believe it is; I have a beautiattract more notice than a score who are re- ful theory about being natural and unconscious, fined and delicate; she is always on exhibition, and acting out one's impulses, and all that sort and forth-putting and obtrusive, while they

show any man I was so anxious to get him!' for a fair type of the sex, while they utterly

'I doubt if that would have helped the matcan you accuse her of doing such a thing as ter,' said Kate, laughing, 'but I, too, always that?' 'Ah, my little sister,' chimed in Frank, 'you such gossip. If we attribute these miserable doing all you can to lower our ideals of the sex; we are shocked to hear you say such things of one another as you do.' And I dare say this is often the case, for there are a great many Aunt Aun's both among single and married women, who put uncharitable constructions on every little innocent freedom. The woman who wishes to see her sex elevated, ought to frown upon every such insinuation, instead of circulating it. No longer ago than yesterday, dignified tone, 'that Kate Lee did anything improper, in being civil to a little girl?'

I heard a lady complaining of the injustice shown to us by calling us husband-hunters, and artful, and all that kind of thing ; she grew reunconsciousness of any inconsistency, 'It is strange the L's court those young students so ; they are forever inviting them to the house it's evident that they don't mean to lose any opportunity of showing off their daughters to advantage.' And when Aunt Sarah, who you know never thinks evil of anybody, defended them by saying they were as hospitable before they had grown daughters, a majority of those present joined in representing Mrs. L. as a maneuvering mamma. Now I haven't a doubt. she is just as innocent of such designs as I am of attempting to entrap Dr. Moreland.'

> 'It was too bad ; but I suppose they did it thoughtlessly.' 'Yes, there was no real malice in it. but such insinuations do harm, when spoken ever so lightly; a simple, frank-hearted girl is often made suspicious and uncomfortable, all her life after, by hearing that some innocent freedom has been denounced in this way; she knows it is false; and it embitters her spirit, and takes away that sweet unconsciousness which is the charm of youth and innocence. Now I think all true-hearted women should recognize the nobility of their sex, and show that they believe then innocent in general of using petty arts and deceptions; and that they would despise that no affection worth possessing could rest

> on such a basis.
> 'Well,' said Lucy, 'I will try to remember gossiping Auet Ann, if I can help it.,

Lucy went to her room, in an indiscribable 'I am sure she never will,' said Kate to her self, looking at the slight figure which bounded refuse Dr. Moreland, and show the world she down the walk. When she was seated at her was no maneuverer. She ought to do it, to work, that curious expression again hovered vindicate her sex. And when she thought of Kate, how pure minded and noble she was, to that poor child,' thought she, "if she only

for its own sake as well as its dear, dead moth- her away from him. er's, and was by nature a lover of children. But such considerations could not influence her knew them all, calling each one by name. decision; to her, marriage was something sa- Miss Alice stood very near her. gust from everything forth-putting and indeli- cred, something ordained by God to develop cate. Oh, if Kate would only refuse Dr. what was richest and best in human hearts, first question she asked. Moreland! And Lucy's lip curled with a giving to life its purest joys, its highest responshould propose to her, were he ten times as enough to secure outward ease and enjoyment; "are you very willing to die?" what would they be worth if the wants of her spiritual nature were left unprovided for, if her "I am glad I love Jesus? and I want to go soul's best emotions were all cramped and to heaven. But, Miss Alice, when I go, I had been said. A flush of pride stole over dwarfed by trying to bring herself into sympa- want you to put my little Bible in my hands. Kate's beautiful face as she listened, but it thy with a lower nature which could never unsoon subsided, and when Lucy urged upon her derstand hers? She felt instinctively that in cause I am so little. Then, when Jesus says, ment, so as to ascertain the fact.—N. E. Farand that the whole tone of her character would turn right to the place, and I know he will be able warfare would be going on between her Will you, Miss Alice ?" better nature and the influence he would exert upon her. She asked herself if this were being foolishly romantic, if the duties growing out of the new relationship might not of themselves elevate her, and develope favorably her woman's nature? But the response came back from her own soul, too clearly, too decidedly, for her to doubt that she would be committing a sin were she to promise to love and honmust take the world as it is; a sad gossiping or a man whom she could not thoroughly respect, and look up to. With a person of a different temperament it might be otherwise, but the question was, what was right for her to do, not another; and she declined without a single misgiving. They remained good friends; after years of such intercourse as they man. uncomfortable when with gentlemen, knowing had known, it was a matter of course that each should feel a deep interest in the other, and meet cordially and kindly; so the gossiping world put the same charitable construction on it that it has done a thousand times before and since, and said Kate Lee meant to get the rich and handsome widower. We fear that when

the fascinating doctor heard this gossip, he was not noble enough to be pained by it; at any rate he did not disavow it, and very likely was a little gratified to have it supposed the beautiful, intellectual and accomplished Kate Lee was laying spares for him, such is the weak ness of poor human nature. Three years later, Kate Lee, then the wife

of a hard-working young lawyer who was steadily making his way to an honorable place in his profession, sat reading a letter from her old

'Do you remember, Kate, the talk we once had about widower's children, and how ready men were to fancy we were in love with them alarmed, dear Mr. Blank, you are not half so I believe I have never seen a widower's child since, without thinking of it, and of how sure safe.' One can't say this, you know, but Frank was you were trying to entrap the doctor. Poor Frank, when he was really in love himself, he was as meek as Moses; so afraid the adorable Margeret would never smile upon worthiness to be loved by such a noble woman,

" But it wasn't of Frank I meant to write. There is a gentleman here who has two of the perpetual reference to it in their intercourse lovliest little girls I ever saw, both with soft blue eves and golden curls : I long to put my arms round them, and kiss them, and make to her. them love me ; I'm sure I could. But their fer for the guilty.'

'So it is; but it is often so in this life, and there seems to be no help for it. One person of this low, vulgar stamp—and vulgar she is, looking old grandmother along, who I know of thing, and quite despise myself for not being who watched over him in helpless infancy. It where the invalid was, he saw sitting by the shrink from observation and pass unnoticed. It is amusing, and at the same time provoking, feetly innocent and proper—but I can't. I am him, if it were possible more than ever; and Word of God. He was about to retire, when \* It is to be taken for granted, that when Lucy had not seeking to attract the papa's attention, made her pray for him with new earnestness, the lady remarked, 'Pray remain. I should

millenium! I don't remember to have seen that point touched upon by reverend divines I guess there will be a few sanctified ones, like Aunt Sarah, who could not possibly have been half so sweet, and unselfish, and holy, if she

had been anything else.
"The papa has just asked me to take a drive on the beach, which is a splendid one, smooth and hard as a floor, and I am going. I said yes, before I had time to think, and I don't much care if mamma-in-law does say ridiculous' !"

One night, a month or two after the reception of this letter, when Kate's husband came home late from the court room, tired and hungry, he found her closeted in the parlor with a stranger gentleman, who seemed bent on making an interminable visit, when he at length departed, instead of dutifully attending to her husband's wants, Kate threw herself back in her chair, and gave way to repeated peals of laughter.

'It's too funny,' she said at last, 'here I have had John Western, an old crony of mine, whom I haven't seen for years, talking to me about Lucy Brown. It seems he is the father of the two bewitching children; he is evidentcame away, she said with the most amusing by thoroughly in love with her, and what do you think is the trouble on his mind? Why, and here she laughed merrily again 'he thinks she is every way excellent and charming, only she dosen't lare children is thoroughly indifferent, and never notices them in the least! 'It's the only characteristic of a true woman which Miss Brown lacks,' he said, solemnly; and then asked me with a most wo-begone visage, if I thought it would be right for the father of two children to marry a woman so thoroughly destitute of that essential virtue?"

Robert Graham was too hungry to hear Kate's answer: but that the papa in some way managed to overcome his conscientious scruples. is to be inferred from the fact that within a year from that time Lucy paid Kate a visit, accompanied by a husband, and the two blueeyed, golden-haired little creatures who had once been a 'widower's children.

### LITTLE BESSY AND HER BIBLE.

Little Bessy was the only daughter of poor parents. Her mother was a hardworking woman, and did all she could toward making her home comfortable and happy. But her father was idle and intemperate. I trust no child who reads this story will ever know what it is to be the son or daughter of a drunkard!

When little Bessy was six years old, she began to attend a Sabbath-school. She was a bright, attentive child; and as soon as she was this talk, and be charitable, and not make a able to read the fifth chapter of Matthew correctly, without spelling a word, her teacher, Miss Alice, gave her a little red-covered Bible, with her name printed in gilt letters upon the back. A very proud and happy child was she, when she went home from Sunday school and

One night she had her reason again, and

"Am I going to die, Miss Alice?" was the "I think you are going to see the dear Sa-

sibilities, and holiest sorrows. It was not vior very soon, my dear," replied her teacher?

"Oh yes," said Bessy, smiling sweetly. becoming his wife she should lower her aims, 'suffer little children to come unto me,' I can mer. become deteriorated; or if not, that a miser- glad I learned it, while I was down here.

"Yes, my darling," said Miss Alice : "von shall have it in your hands." Bessy's father, sitting close beside her, burst

into tears; for it almost broke his heart, to think that she was going to leave him. "Sha'nt I see you again, my little girl?" be sobbed out, at length. Little Bessy looked troubled.

"Sha'nt I see you again, dear?" he repeated. "If you will love the Savior, father, you will go to heaven," she whispered, putting her weak little hand in his .- "Won't you love him?

I want you and mother to be there." to find the way," cried the poor, unfortunate of kindness in your heart, and you will make

Then little Bessy's face brightened, and she beckoned Miss Alice near. "Don't put my Bible in my hands, when I go," she said ; "I want father to have it. And when I get to heaven, I will tell Jesus that I left my little Bible to show my dear father and

ther; be sure—you—come."

These were the last words little Bessy spoke. Her father and mother wept over her coffin, holding her little Bible in their clasped hands. They never forgot her dying charge, and that both, till they gave their hearts to Christ, and as necessary to him as fresh air; they keep him learned the way to heaven .- Sunday School alive and active. A celebrated character who

# "VERY PROUD, TO NIGHT."

It was a very cold night in winter. The wind blew, and the snow was whirled furiously about, seeking to hide itself beneath the cloaks and hoods and in the very hair of those who were out. A very distinguished lecturer was to speak, and notwithstanding the storm, the villagers ventured forth to hear him. William Annesly, buttoned up to the chin in his thick overcoat, accompanied his mother. It was difficult to walk through the new fallen snow. against the piercing wind, and William said to his mother : "Couldn't you walk more easily if you took

my arm?" "Perhaps I could," his mother replied, as she put her arm through his, and drew up as close as possible to him. Together they breast-

ed the storm,—the mother and the boy who had once been carried on her arm, but who had grown up so tall that she could now lean on his. They had not walked far before he said "I am very proud to-night, mother." "Proud that you can take care of me!" she

said to him with a heart gushing with tender-"This is the first time you have leaned upon, me," said the happy boy.

There will be few hours in that child's life of following anecdote is related of Queen Vic-

more exalted pleasure than he enjoyed that toria: "The incumbent of Osborne had occa-evening, even if he should live to old age, and sion to visit an aged parishioner. Upon his should in his manhood lovingly provide for her arrival at the house, as he entered the door

there won't be any carping old maids, or sol- I am sure that he who commanded children to book with texts of Scripture adapted to the emn dowagers to roll up their eyes and exclaim, honor their father and their mother must look sick; and he found that out of that book, por-How ridiculous !' if one takes a little comfort upon such with pleasure. May he bless dear tions of Scripture had been read by the lady playing with the children of bereaved papa's. William, and every other boy whose heart is in black. That lady was the Queen of Eng-I wonder if there will be any old maids in the filled with ambition to be a blessing and a land." "staff" to his mother.

The S. S. Times gives the following good advice to superintendents and ministers: First of all, be punctual. Open exactly at

the time agreed upon. Not fifteen minutes af-

ter the time, not ten minutes after, nor five minutes, nor three minutes, nor one minute, but exactly at the moment. If there are not half a dozen persons in the room besides yourself, still begin. Waiting a few minutes for stragglers to come in, is only an inducement to stragglers to continue in their bad habits. It is, moreover, a wrong done to those who come early and who want to use all their time. If your school begins professedly at nine, and it gets to be understood that you begin your services in all cases exactly at the stroke of the clock, you will have just as many present then, as you good luck, if you had only a shilling a week, is would a quarter of an hour later, if it is found to live upon elevenpence and save a penny;

God. It is but giving him his own. Not to do it, is robbing God.

2. Always prefer virtue to wealth-the honor that comes from God to the honor that comes from men. Do this for yourself. Do it for your child.

3. Let your whole course be to raise your child to a high standard. Do not sink into childishness yourself. 4. Give not heedless commands, but when

you command, require prompt obedience. 5. Never indulge a child in cruelty, even to an insect. 6. Cultivate a sympathy with your child, in

all lawful joys and sorrows. 7. Be sure that you never correct a child until you know it deserves correction. Hear its story first, and fully.

8. Never allow your child to whine or fret. or to bear grudges. 9. Early inculcate frankness, candor, generosity, maganimity, patriotism, and self-denial. 10. The knowledge and fear of the Lord are

the beginning of wisdom. 11. Never mortify the feelings of your child by upbraiding it with dullness; but do not inoire it with self-conceit. 12. Pray with and for your child, often and

had been taught generally, prepared the renner in the same way, but felt sure that she had discovered the reason why cheeses were strong, both to the taste and smell; which consists in patting the curd to press, warm. She did not use any artificial means to cool the curd, but after it had been chopped and scalded, allowed it to remain spread upon the cloth until it was cool as the surrounding atmosphere, and thus put it to press.

There is a great deal of probability in the above statement, for I have frequently noticed that some cheeses from the same dairy would are?

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to press early some days, and being hindered others, until the curd had time to cool. It carrier.

From the Canada Evangelist. BE KIND .- Little boy, little girl, Be kind. God is kind. He is kind to all. He is kind to those who do not love him-to the unthankful and the evil. Therefore you should be kind. Be kind to your parents. Be kind to your brothers and sisters. Be kind to your companions. Be kind to all. Speak kindly to all. Perform acts of kindness to all. That you may be kind to all, consider the kindness of God to you, and to all, in sending Jesus to die for all. Consider the kindness of Jesus, in coming to die. Consider the kindness of the Holy Spirit in dealing with bad people that they may become good, and with good people that they "I don't know what to do; I don't know how may become better. Thus there will be a well others glad, by the kindness which you manifest. Jesus was kind, no doubt, when he was a boy. Be like him then. Ask him to make you more

and more like him. HAVE YOU ENEMIES ?-Go straight on, and don't mind them. If they get in your way, mother to find the way. Be sure you come fa- walk round them, regardless of their spite. A man who has no enemies is seldom good for anything-he is made of that kind of material which is so easily worked, that every one has a hand in it. A sterling character is one who thinks for himself, and speaks what he thinks; rectious book was read and studied by them he is always sure to have enemies. They are was surrounded by enemies, used to remark, "They are sparks which, if you do not blow, will go out, themselves." Let this be your feeling while endeavoring to live down the scandal of those who are bitter against you. If you stop to dispute, you do but as they desire, and open the way for more abuse. Let the poor fellows talk; there will be a reaction, if you perform but your duty, and hundreds who were once alienated from you will flock to you and acknowledge their error.

HEAVEN .- How charming is that word, heaven! where no tears will ever fall, no groan be heard, no sorrow be seen; where no sin will mar the perfect joy, no death bring it to an end. Oh, weary heart, there is rest for you! Oh, burdened heart, there is full pardon and holiness for you. Do sickness and pain make life a burden? Sickness and pain never enter there. Do sinners vex you? None but the holy are there. Do you wish perfect holiness and perfect bliss? You will find them there. Blessed Jesus ! in thy name, relying on thy merits, I humbly hope for heaven. That which thou hast bought with thy blood shall be my eternal possession. Redeemed, purified, saved, I will praise thee forever.

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ANDREW JACKSON'S LATIN LORE .- This incident illustrates the truth that men are very often more influenced by sound than sense : Andrew Jackson was once making a stump speech out West, in a small village. Just as he was concluding, Amos Kendall, who sat

behind him, whispered, "Tip 'em a little Latin, General, they won't be satisfied without it."
The man of iron will, instantly thought upon the few phrases he knew, and in a voice of thunder, wound up his speech by exclaiming, "E pluribus unum! sine qua non! ne plus ultra! multum in parvo!" The effect was tremendous, and the shouts could have been heard for miles.

Some young men talk about luck. Good luck is to get up at six o'clock in the morning ; con that you usually wait a quarter of an hour for good luck is to trouble your heads with your laggards to come in. There is a certain per- own business, and to let your neighbor's alone: centage of every school or congregation who good luck is to fulfil the commandments, and may be relied on as coming in late, under all do unto other people as we wish them to do circumstances. You will not diminish that per-centage by habitually waiting. On the Pence must be taken care of, because they are contrary, by the degree of uncertainty product the seeds of guineas. To get on in the world, COPPERed, you will increase it. No opening services they must take care of home, sweep their own Sheath's, new, (suits)

-Ed. Prin.

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they must take care of home, sweep their own doorways clean, try and help other people, avoid temptations, and have faith in truth.

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tively few. It is the little meannesses, selfishines, and impurities, that do the work of death on most men; and these things march not to the sound of fife or drum. They steal with muffled tread, as the foe steals on the sleeping sentinel.

A goose that sees another drink will do the same, though he is not thirsty. The custom of drinking for company, when drinking is dispensible and prejudicial, seems to be a case of the same kind, and to a put a man, feathers only excepted, upon a footing with a goose.

"Ain't it wicked to rob dis chicken roost, Dick?"

"Dat's a great moral question, Gumbo; and we ain't no time to arguefy it now; hand down another pullet."—Ex.

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